

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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FALIN DECRIES U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS POLICY

PM291634 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by political observer V. Falin: "Peace on Your House"]

[Text] On May Day, the bright spring festival, people wish each other happiness, joy and prosperity. And when someone is really well-disposed toward someone else, he is also sure to add: Peace on your house. What kind of happiness is there without peace? None. What kind of joy and prosperity?

Peace and war are the same sort of opposites and irreconcilable contradictions as life and death. Today this is truer than ever. Nuclear weapons have brought the political absurdity and moral obscenity of war to glaring extremes. Not just tremendous destructive might is concentrated in a nuclear charge. It contains all the vices of war, all its madness and all its inhumanity.

This truth is obvious to scientists, where professional duty and conscience rise up against war. It is understood by the broad people's masses, as evidenced by the scope of antiwar movements. According to polls, approximately 80 percent of West Europeans, more than 70 percent of Americans and, no doubt, all Soviet people and citizens of the other socialist countries advocate halting the slide toward war and preventing catastrophe. Responsible politicians, parliamentarians and public figures demand that peace be made the highest aim of states.

But the war machine continues to rev up. It is not enough that militarism has messed up the land. It is creeping into the depths of the oceans, straining to go into space and making the air dangerously explosive. The arms race is in itself becoming a the variety of war. Not some remote, future war but a war already being waged, from which mankind as a whole is suffering and, more than others, the sick, the hungry, the needy and everyone for whom even a tiny fraction of the funds being swallowed up by the insatiable ogre would suffice for them to see a ray of light.

Why is this happening? For even the sea of contradictions must have gently sloping or steep shores. It must have, and it is possible to come alongside them, as the experience of the sixties and the seventies proves. What is needed for this, however, is good will on both sides.

Unfortunately, today's imperialist governments have their own system of political coordinates, their own -- to use A. Haig's words -- "political dialectics": a desire to occupy two positions at the same time, to pursue simultaneously incompatible goals, to operate with unconnected ideas. NATO started to fall sick in the field of detente and has drawn its members into the swift current, toward the rapids, toward unpredictable risks.

The stumbling block at the Geneva USSR-U.S. talks on nuclear arms is not the fact that the figures do not coincide but the fact that the principles are incompatible. "R. Reagan's policy," as the French magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE wrote recently, "as formulated at present offers the Soviet leaders a sole choice between confrontation and capitulation." The magazine quotes the opinion of the well-known U.S. political scientist and diplomat G. Kennan who notes that the U.S. President is behaving as if he "were already in a state of undeclared war which he is waging in expectation of a real war, which is now considered inevitable."

The Soviet Union does not have to be persuaded to sit down to the negotiating table and conclude a reasonable agreement. When putting forward its own ideas, the USSR constantly stresses its readiness to respect the legitimate interests of partners and to examine seriously their proposals. These should be constructive in deed, and not in name only.

The intention behind Washington's behavior, however, is not to encourage the Soviet Union to conduct talks but to force us to accept inequitable conditions. "The West's determination to arm will force the USSR to disarm" is what the Americans, followed by West German, British and Italian figures declare. Such narrow thinking gives rise to squalid thoughts and plans, which promise security for the imperialist states and deny the socialist states their right to security.

There is no need to play with words in order to throw a camouflage net over true intentions. Nothing changes by the fact that people in Washington write of "advantage" instead of superiority, speak of "coming out on top" instead of being victorious in a nuclear conflict, while aggression and interference in other people's affairs are carried out along the line of "exerting pressure" and "containing." Only yesterday people across the ocean contemptuously declared that "there are things more important than peace," "there will be events more dreadful than war," sabers were rattled at every turn, while today they are polishing up the halo round the benevolent image of NATO and they are awarding to that aggressive bloc titles like "guarantor of peace" and "guardian of freedom." Well, they have to somehow justify the \$3 trillion that have already been spent to satisfy the military appetites of the Atlanticists, somehow substantiate the collection of another \$2.5 trillion from the taxpayers, which is planned to be sacrificed at the imperialist altar in the next 5 years.

In the name of what? In order that "the whole world may adopt the U.S. system." Five of six presidents, according to whether the present chief of the White House is included, have wasted their time on trifles instead of making peace. But today, at long last, the flock has found its leader. Under him, Reagan, whom THE WASHINGTON POST described as "the man with a more pronounced liking for radicalism than any other president in the last 30 years," the United States "will not give an inch." From now on it will only advance and go forward until all opponents are eradicated until the victorious disaster.

The feeling for what is novel is well developed among some people. Among others, on the other hand, the feeling for what is old is accentuated to the limit. This is not dangerous among historians. It may even be somewhat for the better. And how about if they are politicians? A competent politician must not only be able to read, but also to understand what he is reading. But in order to understand, he must also know a few things. Even if it is only to know that which has gone before.

Even before Reagan there have been quite a few persons who have wanted to shape the world in the imperialist fashion. It may happen that he is not the last, but it is already certain that he is not the first. Let us recall World War II and the devil's kitchen in which it was prepared. The Washington propagandists are repeating elements of the past and are engaging in shameless plagiarism by producing variations on the themes of "Soviet overarming," of "the hand of Moscow," of "the 10 Commandments" of communism. Yes, all this has happened before: the "Comintern letter," the burning of the Reichstag, and the "plans for gaining access to warm seas." And many other infamies have been fabricated to confuse people. And, in a situation of ignorance, to work evil.

Washington government circles are lying from dawn till dusk, from night till morning. They are lying to everyone -- their own people and others, in a variety of languages and dialects, trying to vain to show that "defenseless" America is threatened by a "superarmed" Soviet Union, that only the United States is good, all the others being bad or fit for nothing. Another half-step and the President, in imitation of the Hittite kings, will bring his weekly addresses to Americans modestly and tastefully: "I, the sun...." Given his love of bombast and heroic posturing no one would be surprised.

"The first victim of war is truth." This catchphrase is nearly 70 years old. It might be said that truth is also the first victim of the preparation for war, war hysteria and "psychological war" undertaken by the U.S. rulers in another effort to assume the role of "world leader."

Washington's military policy is what prompts the desire to break the strategic nuclear stalemate and escape from the blind alley which reduces to naught the political return from military force. The President proceeds from the principle that money must work, otherwise capitalism ceases to be capitalism. If weapons promise bigger profits, then weapons must be produced. But when the weapons have been created they must work too. The atom bomb exists, it must be exploded, Truman proclaimed. Let our enemy go to bed every night in fear lest the United States use nuclear weapons, says the present White House incumbent. Let nuclear weapons recoup the money spent on them in precisely that way, through blackmail.

The stalemate must be resolved by hook or by crook. A first-strike capability is deployed, neutron and chemical warheads are stockpiled, a "thinking" weapon, one which seeks its own victims, is invented and "ever bolder" doctrines are formulated for the use of these monstrous weapons. There is also a down-to-earth reason for these cosmic schemes: The U.S. President's aim is to cause confusion in the ranks of the opponents of the arms race so that no one and nothing should prevent him from pushing armaments and military expenditure up to the level of the "expanded commitments" which the present administration has placed on the country's armed forces.

The assertiveness of U.S. policy, according to Reagan, if one can get away from all the propaganda soft talk, should arise not because of someone's threats but should stem from the United States' own interests. Enough of that muttering about nuclear weapons being mainly political. U.S. Armed Forces' tactics and strategy are based on their combat use, on the first use of them wherever and whenever it is deemed "advisable." Hiroshima and Nagasaki were not the final sentence of World War II, they were not just revenge for Pearl Harbor. They were ravaged so that no one should have any doubt that U.S. imperialism was not sharpening its nuclear fangs merely to make its words more mordant.

What can one say about political sclerotics [politicheskikh sklekotikakh] who seem not to know what they are doing and appear to be unaware what kind of world they are living in? They have this nagging nostalgia for the days of almost total imperialist supremacy. They would draw and redraw entire continents. With a flourish of the pen they would bring states to life or consign them to oblivion. Power and capital used to get on so well together. Then suddenly the peasantry, the mob and the minorities made their presence felt and demanded their rights. They wanted, you see, social equality and a place in the sun.

In the view of the present U.S. Administration's spiritual mentors, U.S. imperialism has made three fatal mistakes this century. It did not smother Soviet power in the cradle, it played its cards wrong in World War II and mishandled its nuclear weapons monopoly. Washington could have had world supremacy, Reagan says, but missed its chance. He, Reagan, would not have hesitated and would not have been racked by doubts. Under him the infidels would not have gotten away with a cold war.

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Well, he sighed for the past, groaned and seemed to look at the calendar. Nevertheless, it is May 1983 with its particular arrangement of forces, and quite different realities, needs and requirements. Let the others think that way, the White House believes, general laws do not apply to the United States. Washington will go its own way. To the bitter end.

The peoples do not want to be and will not be toys in the adventurers' hands. They will follow silently behind the damagogues as they describe the attractions of the movement toward the "promised land" through another war -- "protracted," "limited," a "Star War" or any other -- as they choose. The peoples are aware that against the backdrop of a "limited" nuclear war, World War II with its 55 million dead would seem like a road accident.

The nuclear age dictates its own rules, arranges its own landmarks and introduces a new scale of responsibility in relations between states. The peoples do not need theaters of war or theaters in politics. Movie heroes may die and rise again for new movies and parts. People only have one life. Thus even political scenarios, usually called doctrines, require special care, consideration and realism.

The earth is in a frenzy not because it has tilted on its axis, unable to withstand the burden of mountains of weapons. Of course, it is a very bad thing when there are too many weapons. But surely it is far worse when people use all the illicit methods -- including weapons -- to try to make the earth turn in the other direction so that the sun should only rise in the far (American) west and let the others make do with what little light remains.

U.S. ALLEGATIONS ON USSR ARMS VIOLATIONS REJECTED

LD291831 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Some American press organs, apparently on instructions from the White House, have started publishing inventions about the Soviet Union's "violations" of arms control treaties and accords. Refusing to ratify the SALT-2 Treaty, the Reagan administration now raises a rumpus around the alleged violations of the agreement by the USSR. The new smear campaign, launched by Washington, is obviously aimed at justifying before public opinion the U.S. Administration's militarist course and portraying President Ronald Reagan as a kind of opponent of the arms race.

Hardliners in the U.S. Cabinet, writes the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, believe that resorting to public accusations against the USSR it is possible to persuade the House of Representatives to reject the nuclear freeze proposal and enlist support for the government's military programmes.

The newspaper WASHINGTON POST writes today that Ronald Reagan views arms control "as a dubious proposition. But his responsibilities as President require him at the least to make a good show of pursuing arms control. This is what the current pulling and hauling over verification is about."

It is indicative that the U.S. Administration does not dare to raise the question of its "grievances" at the Soviet-American standing consultative commission, set up to ensure compliance with arms control treaties. This commission, according to authoritative American experts, has been so far successful in performing its tasks. It seems that this is precisely why the U.S. Administration prefers to use the offices of incompetent and unscrupulous "specialists" to corroborate its "accusations" against the USSR.

It is perfectly clear that the White House's another smear campaign is suffering a failure. Authoritative American specialists convincingly reject the inventions by the yellow American press that the USSR violates international treaties on limitation and reduction of armaments.

The absurd accusations levelled against the USSR attest only the Washington's flippant and thoughtless attitude to arms control problems.

One can hardly believe in the sincerity of the U.S. Cabinet's striving for arms control, NEW YORK TIMES points out, in the light of its implementation of an arms buildup programme.

It is difficult to disagree with the conclusion drawn by the American newspaper.

SOVIET DISARMAMENT ENVOY BLAMES WEST FOR DEADLOCK

LD291542 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Geneva April 29 TASS -- The Committee on Disarmament is not fulfilling its mandate, that of drawing up international agreements on concrete matters of limitation of the arms race and of disarmament, the Soviet Union's representative at the committee Viktor Israelyan said at a press conference today. The reason behind this abnormal situation is the unwillingness of Western countries to tackle concrete matters of disarmament in a businesslike way. For two months they have been blocking normal work of the committee, hampering the inclusion of the item on the prevention of nuclear war into the agenda, the USSR's representative said. This item has been put on the agenda now but there are no grounds for optimism so far: It is necessary to set up a special working body to work out political and legal measures capable of filling this programme with real contents. Such measures as the pledge of all states having nuclear weapons not to be the first to use them, as this has already been pledged by the USSR, complete and general ban on nuclear weapon tests, freezing of nuclear arsenals would be a reliable barrier on the road to qualitative and quantitative growth of nuclear armaments, would protect humanity against mortal danger.

In the sphere of drawing up an international convention on banning chemical weapons, conditions have long been created for drawing up the text of a future agreement, the more so since there is such a balanced, well-considered document on the negotiating table as the draft of the main provisions of the convention on banning chemical weapons, submitted by the Soviet Union, and other documents, V. Israelyan went on to say. But in this respect, too, the United States has been taking the debate aside all the time, imposing the discussion of some secondary technical details.

Answering questions on the state of affairs at the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe and on strategic arms limitation and reduction, V. Israelyan stressed that progress at these talks would be a substantial contribution to the consolidation of peace and international security, would give a new impetus to the talks in the Disarmament Committee. What is needed for the success of these talks and the talks in the Disarmament Committee is that our partners should show a political will toward the achievement of arrangements, should answer constructive proposals contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty countries, V. Israelyan said.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PACT GROUPS IN BUCHAREST

PM291425 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Apr 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Meeting in Bucharest"]

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Apr -- N. Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the heads of the delegations taking part in the scheduled session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces held here.

The meeting took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

KULIKOV ON BLOC'S INTERNATIONALIST DEFENSE

PM291432 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces: "The Internationalist Defense of Socialism"]

[Text] The world is currently witnessing a significant deterioration in the international climate through the fault of American imperialism and the forces of reaction and aggression. Imperialism, pooling its efforts against the socialist community, the national liberation movement and other progressive movements, uses every possible means, and an important means is ideological subversion, lies and slander against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

V.I. Lenin substantiated the need for the indissoluble unity of national and international tasks in the cause of the defense of socialism, the pooling of efforts by workers in all countries and their fraternal solidarity and mutual assistance in order to achieve victory over the bourgeoisie. "...Opposing the vast front of the imperialist powers," he noted, "We who fight against imperialism constitute an alliance demanding close military cohesion, and we regard all attempts to disrupt this cohesion as absolutely unacceptable and as a betrayal of the interests of the struggle against international imperialism."

The proletarian solidarity of working people in multinational Russia was one of the most important factors in the victory over the combined forces of imperialism during the years of the Civil War and foreign intervention. As a result of the consistent implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy, a firm military-political alliance of fraternal republics emerged in the country, serving as the basis for their voluntary unification in the great Soviet multinational state. In order to defend socialist gains, a single military organization for all the nations and ethnic groups of the USSR was created -- the Red Army.

The peoples of Russia were not the only ones to rise to defend the world's first fatherland of workers and peasants. Workers in a number of capitalist states, adopting the slogan "Hands off Soviet Russia!", actively opposed interference by bourgeois governments in the young Soviet state's affairs. Thousands of internationalist servicemen took up arms to defend the gains of the socialist revolution -- primarily former prisoners of war, servicemen from among the allied forces which were in our country and foreign specialist workers. Dozens of international units and subunits were formed on this basis, reinforced the Red Army and fought on nearly all fronts in the Civil War -- in the Ukraine, Turkestan and the Far East.

In the years preceding World War II, the Soviet Union, while engaged in implementing plans for socialist construction, constantly gave international support to the peoples of other countries who were fighting for freedom and independence. A vivid example of

international proletarian solidarity was the Soviet state's assistance to the Spanish Republic in 1936-39 in its struggle against fascism. Soviet and Mongolian servicemen fought shoulder to shoulder against the Japanese militarists in 1939 at Halhain Gol and in 1945 in the defeat of the Guangdong army.

Our country was the main force which barred the way against German fascism in its quest for world domination and played a decisive role in securing victory over it in World War II. In the terrible, bloody struggle the Soviet Armed Forces, led by the Communist Party, upheld the freedom and independence of their socialist motherland, fulfilled a great mission of liberation and delivered the peoples of Europe and Asia from enslavement by German fascism and Japanese militarism.

The heroic example set by the Soviet people and the noble goals of their struggle against the fascist aggressors promoted the upsurge of the resistance movement in Europe, in which more than 2.2 million patriots took part. Their selfless struggle for their countries' liberation was at the same time the fulfillment of their international duty to peoples of other states and to the whole world.

The armies of Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Albania which were created in the course of the struggle for their countries' freedom and independence, and those of Bulgaria and Romania after their transfer to the camp of the anti-Hitler coalition, fought courageously against the fascist aggressors.

The Czechoslovak People's Army traces its origins to the infantry battalion formed in the city of Buzuluk. The battalion had its combat baptism in March 1943 in the region of Sokolovo village near Kharkov. Later the 1st Czechoslovak Brigade was formed on its basis, and then the 1st Czechoslovak Army Corps, whose servicemen, together with Soviet soldiers, fought for the liberation of their motherland.

The first formation of the Polish Army was the Tadeusz Kosciuszko 1st Polish Infantry Division, created on Soviet territory in 1943. The following year the Polish Army already incorporated two armies. Polish troops took part in a number of the Soviet Army's major offensive operations, such as the Lublin-Brest, Vistula-Oder, East Pomerania, Berlin and Prague operations.

By spring 1944, under the leadership of Romanian Communists and with the Soviet state's support, the Tudor Vladimirescu 1st Volunteer Infantry Division was formed from among Romanian servicemen taken prisoner by Soviet troops. Its combat history began in the Jassy-Kishinev operation. After the overthrow of the military-fascist regime, Romanian troops operating as part of the 2d Ukrainian front took part in driving the German fascist occupiers out of Romania.

In January-February 1945 the Soviet Union gave the Hungarian patriotic forces fraternal assistance in forming two infantry divisions and two railroad brigades.

Combat collaboration was manifested with particular force in the final stage of the war. In the Belgrade operation, for instance, Soviet and Yugoslav formations and units operated jointly. Two Romanian armies and one Bulgarian army took part in the Soviet troops' liberation of Hungary. Formations of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia and the 1st Bulgarian Army took part in the Vienna offensive operation together with Soviet troops. Two Romanian armies and one Polish army, a Czechoslovak army corps and a Hungarian brigade fought in the Prague operation in conjunction with the servicemen of three Ukrainian fronts.

Important work was done by the "Free Germany" National Committee -- an antifascist organization created on the initiative of the Communist Party of Germany on USSR territory in 1943. Its representatives were at the front, already laying the foundations for today's fraternity in arms and in convictions, a fraternity which permeates the participation of the GDR National People's Army in the collaboration of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies.

The fraternal peoples' combat collaboration, born in the period of the Great October Socialist Revolution and developed in the fighting against the fascist German aggressors, demonstrated the tremendous significance of the ideas of proletarian internationalism for the defense of socialist gains.

The formation of the world system of socialism, which was one of the most important results of World War II, gave rise to the stepping up of international imperialism's aggressive intrigues against the fraternal socialist countries, with the result that they had to adopt a series of necessary defensive measures. The Soviet Union, guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism and on the basis of the treaties of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance it concluded with the socialist countries, gave them assistance in military construction in equipping their armies with modern armaments and combat hardware and mastering them and organizing combat training.

The creation of the imperialist aggressive North Atlantic bloc (NATO) in 1949 intensified the danger of a new world war. The objective need arose to organize a reliable system to collective defense and for safeguarding the security of the socialist states. To this end the Warsaw Pact was signed in May 1955 (6 years after the formation of the NATO bloc) by the European socialist countries. For more than a quarter of a century now the peaceful labor of the peoples of the socialist countries has been watched over by this defensive-political alliance, which visibly embodies Lenin's ideas of proletarian internationalism. All these years its participants' efforts have invariably been directed toward the struggle to avert the danger of nuclear war, strengthen security and develop cooperation.

But ruling circles in the United States and a number of NATO states counterpose to the consistently peace-loving policy of the USSR and the other fraternal countries a course of stepping up tension, confrontation, an unrestrained arms race and open preparations for a new war. As a result the threat of war has sharply increased and above all the threat of nuclear war.

It is now becoming more obvious than ever that the socialist countries, in defending the cause of peace, must rally their ranks still more closely and display concern for their defense. They can reliably ensure their security not in isolation, but on the basis of the might of the entire socialist community. "...The firm guarantee of Poland's sovereign and secure existence," Polish head of government W. Jaruzelski stated, for instance, "is alliance with the Soviet Union, participation in the defensive Warsaw Pact and cooperation within CEMA."

The dangerous nature of the development of world events, the further stepping up of the arms race and the strengthening of the NATO bloc's already tremendous might create the need to strengthen the defense of socialist gains. "Imperialism's aggressive intrigues," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, "forces us, together with the fraternal socialist states, to take care -- serious care -- to maintain our defense capability at the necessary level."

To this end the military cooperation of the allied states and their armies is comprehensively enriched with new experience and content and its forms and methods are improved. One of the most important values of military cooperation is the coordination of efforts on questions of military construction. This covers, first and foremost, the coordination of joint efforts in developing national armies, further improving their level of technical equipment and the troops' organizational structure and resolving training tasks.

The consistent provision of modern armaments and combat hardware for the troops and fleets is promoted by the development and deepening of socialist economic integration among the CEMA members and the implementation of a single military-technical policy based on the growing economic, scientific and technical potential of the Warsaw Pact countries.

Important in military cooperation is the question of increasing the allied armies' combat capability and combat readiness. Particularly high demands are made regarding the combat readiness of troops and naval forces deployed on the forward borders [peredovyye rubezhi] of the socialist community and maintaining combat watch.

With a view to enhancing the combat readiness and operational and combat training of the allied armies and strengthening friendship between them, joint exercises are held regularly on various scales. Here single views and methods are worked out for training troops, commanders and staffs, field, air and sea training are improved and the most effective means of waging joint combat operations by the allied troops and naval forces are elaborated. Major comprehensive exercises of the Joint Armed Forces have gained particular significance.

A substantial contribution to increasing the combat readiness and combat capability of the Joint Armed Forces was made by the Shield-82 exercise held in the fall of 1982. This exercise confirmed the enhanced operational and tactical standard of command personnel and staffs, their skills in organizing combat operations using modern weapons and combat hardware and their ability to control the coalition troops firmly and continuously.

Measures to improve the allied troops and fleets are closely linked with the improvement of the standard of political education work. Important in carrying out this work is cooperation among the fraternal armies' political organs, which enables them to exchange work experience and utilize it in resolving tasks in educating servicemen in the spirit of high revolutionary vigilance, socialist patriotism and proletarian socialist internationalism.

The servicemen of the allied armies, guided by the conclusions of the 1983 Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee on the need to further consolidate our unity and our economic and defense potential, focussed their efforts on the all-round strengthening of combat might and the enhancement of the combat readiness of the Joint Armed Forces -- that mighty factor for peace and the safeguarding of the necessary conditions for building socialism and communism.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' UNITY

PM292234 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Apr 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by Ye. Severos: "In Close Unity"]

[Text] Every day the world is flooded with reports about the multifarious cruelties perpetrated by imperialism as it wages the merciless war for its existence. It is warring against working people in the capitalist countries against those who are struggling for peace and disarmament against the national liberation movements; it is waging a "crusade" against the world socialist system.

As the Warsaw Pact states' Prague Political Declaration stresses, as a result of imperialist reaction's actions the world situation as a whole is becoming increasingly complex, international tension is growing and the threat of war, above all nuclear war, is increasing.

Is there a force capable of halting the insane policy of imperialism which is pushing mankind toward total destruction? Yes, there is. That force is world socialism. Not for nothing do the imperialists see real socialism as their main enemy and publicly urge its destruction.

The whole of progressive mankind pins its hopes on the world socialist system. The world socialist system has become a decisive factor in mankind's social progress. How great, in these conditions, is its historical responsibility and how urgently the unity

of all socialist countries is needed, especially those which are members of the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA! That is why, as Yu.V. Andropov said at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, the strengthening of the socialist community will continue to be the CPSU's paramount concern. Unity represents our strength and the guarantee of ultimate success even in the grimmest ordeals.

This CPSU position is shared by all the fraternal parties of the socialist community countries. The idea of the great humanitarian force of the unity of world socialism suffuses the Prague Political Declaration signed by the leaders of all the Warsaw Pact states. This unity was strikingly demonstrated in mid-March at the conference of secretaries of communist and workers' parties from 11 socialist countries.

Socialism is founded on the idea of peace and creation. All the socialist community countries' plans are geared to, and proceed from, this idea. When it comes to socialist construction an individual country will do something better, more efficiently, than the others, and it is this which the other countries try to imitate and assimilate in their own national conditions.

The communist and workers' parties see the socialist countries' diversity of experience as the living source of socialism's advancement. One should recognize, the 26th CPSU Congress stressed, what the variety of forms of social life and economic organization in the socialist countries actually represents -- a wealth of ways and means of consolidating the socialist way of life. Loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proper consideration of the general laws governing the building of a new society and the specific features of the particular country and the close link between the Marxist-Leninist parties and the masses are essential conditions for the successful implementation of the tasks of socialist construction.

The development of socialism in every country takes place in the difficult conditions of struggle between the new and the old; contradictions occur, and are in themselves a source of progress when they are resolved and not swept under the carpet or "annulled" by subjective solutions. In the latter case difficulties and even crisis situations may arise, and the opponents of socialism immediately try to aggravate them and use them for their own purposes. What occurred in Poland recently is graphic evidence of this. As the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress" notes, "...mistakes in policy, the slightest diminution of the party's leading role or errors in ideological work can be exploited by the class opponent to weaken socialism's positions." In such situations a tremendous role is played by the socialist countries' unity, their constant readiness to give one another selfless assistance in defending the working people's fundamental interests.

Socialism's successes are most evident in the economy. The world socialist system was not built in a day, but gradually, and the process is continuing. Countries at all levels of economic development are moving onto the socialist path of development, some directly from feudalism, others ravaged by colonial exploitation. In these conditions the task which socialism saw as its duty to implement from the day it came into existence -- to provide a fitting life and real socioeconomic and political rights for the whole people and each individual is sometimes very complex. The fundamentally new and just system of economic relations, which has historically developed among the socialist community countries, helps solve it. The system is characterized by coordination of economic and social development plans, ever deeper economic integration and pooling of efforts, mutual advantage and selflessness in concluding agreements and in settlements [raschety] and free fraternal aid and assistance when needed. All these principles form the basis of CEMA's activity. Two years ago the 26th CPSU Congress noted that the CEMA members' economic growth rate over the decade had been twice as high as in the developed capitalist countries. The CEMA members remained the most dynamically developing group of countries in the world. This trend is still clearly visible.

Common socioeconomic aims and fraternal cooperation in attaining these aims help the socialist community countries to consistently and confidently win battle after battle in the decisive area of competition with capitalism -- in the economic sphere, the sphere of economic policy. Even such countries as Mongolia, Cuba and Laos, which were backward until recently, are ahead of the most developed states of the capitalist world in terms of the rate of housing construction, the level of medical services for citizens and the development of education.

In promulgating, the day after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Decree on Peace and exposing all the czarist government's secret treaties, Soviet power was declaring a completely new, socialist foreign policy aimed at strengthening peace and international security and at disarmament, even total disarmament. At the same time, the foundation was laid for a totally new diplomacy based on mutual trust and candor, diplomacy geared to the attainment of honest goals for the benefit of all mankind.

Influenced by socialism and socialist foreign policy, the system of international relations which had been established back in the time when private ownership ruled the world underwent a qualitative change. With the emergence of the world socialist system, international relations, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, "...actually became relations between peoples. Millions of people are participating directly in them. This is a fundamental achievement of socialism and its great service to mankind."

Imperialism can no longer exercise a decisive influence on the course of international events and interfere at its leisure and for its own benefit in the destinies of other peoples. The political and military unity of the socialist countries of the Warsaw Pact organization prevents this.

Within the framework of this defensive alliance its participants, on the basis of equality and identical positions, elaborate a coordinated peace strategy for the socialist community. This unified strategy contributed to the convening and successful holding of the all-European conference; this strategy is a reliable moral buttress for the Nonaligned Movement which opposes imperialism and advocates peace and a new, just economic order; this strategy is an inspiration to the powerful and ever-growing worldwide peace supporters' movement.

At present there exists an approximate strategic military balance between the forces of the Warsaw Pact organization and the North Atlantic bloc. This is a guarantee of international security and peace until an accord is reached on general and complete disarmament, which may be a perfectly realistic prospect, given good will on both sides. Unfortunately, this good will is manifested honestly and unswervingly only by the socialist community.

International reaction, above all, the U.S. administration headed by Reagan, wants to smash the existing balance and change the balance of military forces in its favor. As comrade Yu.V. Andropov said in his replies to the magazine DER SPIEGEL (FRG), "The United States wants -- and this is the main item as far as it is concerned -- to threaten the Soviet Union's security and tip the existing balance of forces in its favor." Clearly, this is the path to war, to worldwide catastrophe, especially since Reagan considers nuclear war permissible and possible. This is egotistical, callous irresponsibility on the part of imperialism, which has lost its common sense in its attempts to eradicate the antagonistic contradictions that are rending that part of the world over which it reigns.

However, the situation is not hopeless -- this is our profound belief. The cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries, active cooperation in foreign policy and military unity, augmented by the will of millions of peace-loving people the world over, should facilitate progress through this dangerous phase in international relations, no matter how complex the world situation might be. "The present course of events can and must be halted, and their development channeled in a direction which accords with the peoples' aspirations," the Prague Political Declaration says. "It is for this purpose that the socialist countries are placing in the scale pan of peace their international prestige and political and economic potential...."

In that case peace and justice should outweigh war and oppression in the scales of history. The entire experience of the existence of world socialism and its growing unity and cohesion are persuasive evidence of this.

REPORTAGE ON CSCE, PROGRESS ON DRAFT DOCUMENT

Andropov Reply to European Leaders

PM301745 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 83 First Edition p 1

["Yu.V. Andropov's reply to a message from the heads of state and government of Austria, Cyprus, San Marino, Finland, Sweden and Yugoslavia" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Apr, TASS -- The heads of state and government of Austria, Cyprus, San Marino, Finland, Sweden and Yugoslavia, as has been reported in the Soviet press, have sent a message concerning the Madrid follow-up meeting to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov and the leaders of all other states participating in that meeting.

Yuriy Andropov said in his reply to the leaders of the six neutral and nonaligned countries that the Soviet leadership has carefully considered their joint message.

The thoughts and considerations voiced in it, he emphasized, are close to us, and we understand the concern about the state of affairs at the Madrid meeting of representatives of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. We do justice to the striving of the neutral and nonaligned countries to facilitate the meeting's speediest successful completion in every way.

As for the Soviet Union, it has from the very beginning of the Madrid meeting, he said further, exerted persistent efforts to attain substantial positive accords, which will be a noticeable step forward in enhancing security and developing cooperation in Europe on the principles determined by the Helsinki Final Act. As we see it, our positions in this main point coincide.

The revised draft of the meetings' final document, tabled by the neutral and nonaligned countries on 15 March 1983, is regarded by the Soviet Union as the basis for completing the work to reach full agreement on this document as early as the near future.

At present, Yuriy Andropov emphasized, the political will of states is of decisive significance. The Soviet Union has such will. Our country is prepared in a businesslike manner and in a constructive spirit to cooperate in the interests of the success of the Madrid meeting with all the states participating in it.

U.S. 'Provocative' Statements

LD292319 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Madrid April 29 TASS -- As has been learned here, many delegations attending the Madrid meeting of the states-participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe feel a growing disquiet over the fact that the meeting's progress is still slow and unproductive. Some of the NATO countries, and above all the USA, still show no convincing signs of wishing to complete the Madrid meeting in a brief period of time and with positive results.

From talking to newsmen and delegates in the lobbies, one gets the impression that the principal cause of this state of affairs at the Madrid meeting lies in that a group of NATO countries is preparing its amendments and modifications to the updated draft final document sponsored by neutral and non-aligned nations. It is an open secret here that there is an intention to resuscitate again the proposals which have already been repeatedly rejected by the socialist countries as patently unacceptable and aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

Addressing a plenary meeting today, the head of the Bulgarian delegation K. Grigorov said he shared the concern of the neutral and non-aligned nations over the slow headway toward the conclusion of the meeting, and supported their appeal for constructive work. He stressed that detente and peace are not products to be paid for, but rather the inalienable and sacred right of all peoples.

Member of the Soviet delegation S.A. Kondrashov pointed out the need to take into account the preceding negotiations and the clearly-expressed position of the countries and the principal provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. The new debates and discussions, intended to enable individual delegations to impose a unilateral approach upon the meeting, can only lead it into a blind-alley and cause its further unjustified prolongation. Achieving success at the meeting, the Soviet delegate said, must be the concern of all. Totally devoid of any foundation are the hopes, which appear still to exist, that one or another particular delegation can give up or sacrifice its essential interests, the more so that what is at issue is protecting the sovereign rights of states and assuring respect for their laws and administrative rules.

It was with substantial reservations and in a general form that the head of the U.S. delegation M. Kempelman has joined the statement of some other Western delegations about their readiness to work on the basis of the draft document of the neutral countries. At the same time the head of the U.S. delegation permitted himself statements of a provocative nature, intended to once again poison the atmosphere of the Madrid meeting. These statements were duly rebuffed by the Soviet delegation.

PRAVDA HITS U.S. 'CYNICISM' ON LOS CONVENTION

PM291157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[Political Observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov's "Notes": "Imperial Willfulness"]

[Text] Washington has again cynically thrown down the gauntlet to the international community and flagrantly flouted its collective opinion. While the examination of practical questions connected with the implementation of the new UN Law of the Sea [LOS] Convention was beginning, the U.S. Administration stated that it did not intend to sign this convention and that U.S. monopolies intended to continue disposing of the resources of the world's ocean as they see fit.

The White House's attitude to the LOS convention is highly reminiscent of the fate of the SALT II Treaty. In both instances the results of many years of searching for a mutually acceptable, balanced compromise were unilaterally cancelled out. In both cases what we see is an attempt to seize advantages at other people's expense. In both cases the rejection of previous agreements is contrary to the principle of the continuity of law in international relations.

The new UN LOS convention was adopted last April after nearly 10 years of talks. It governs virtually all aspects of human activity in the world's oceans. The scale of that activity has increased beyond measure. Its forms have also become more diverse. It became necessary to bring the principles and norms of the Law of the Sea into line with present-day reality. Thus it was necessary not only to clarify and develop the law's traditional sections regarding navigation and fishing for example, but also to formulate international legal conventions connected with the new potential for exploiting the living, mineral and energy resources of the world's oceans.

Suffice it to say that nearly half of the worldwide extraction of oil will soon take place in underwater fields. Prospects for developing nickel, manganese, cobalt and copper deposits on the seabed beyond the continental shelf are becoming increasingly feasible. At the same time, the question facing mankind for taking measures to prevent the pollution of the marine environment has become more urgent than ever.

The new convention is an all-embracing code of laws and obligation for states in the exploitation of the seas and the assimilation of the resources of the world's oceans. For the first time it establishes a 12-mile territorial water limit and defines a 200-mile economic zone system. While confirming the sovereign rights of littoral states, it contains provisions on freedom of navigation and fishing regulations which protect the entire international community's interests. For the first time the convention establishes the outer limit of the continental shelf and declares the resources of the seabed beyond it to be the common property of all mankind. The unified legal system for the exploitation of the world's oceans created by the convention is of tremendous significance for regulating international economic ties.

This "charter of the seas" was formulated stage by stage on the basis of joint efforts and mutual concessions from over 150 states and is a carefully balanced "package" of compromise understandings on all closely linked questions of the Law of the Sea. Each compromise of this kind, of course, required sacrifices of detail which were compensated by overall gain.

It is apposite to recall that the convention contains a number of provisions included on the insistence of the United States. After all, painstaking work for agreement on each article was conducted with the involvement of the three previous U.S. administrations. However, the fourth and present administration rejected the existing agreements and stated that the section devoted to the development of seabed resources "is not in accordance with U.S. objectives."

The incumbent White House boss clearly does not like the fact the the convention proclaims its main aim to be the exploitation of the riches of the world's oceans in the interests of all mankind and envisages measures against uncontrolled access to the extraction of those riches by private companies. Ultimately, the procedure of decisionmaking on maritime problems within an international organ does not offer the United States the dominant role that it claims, for example, in the World Bank where the voting takes account of the scale of financial contributions.

Washington's obstructionist policy reflects the striving of monopolist circles connected with the military-industrial complex and with oil extraction to assure the United States an advantageous position should interimperialist rivalry assume the form of a "resource war." U.S. concerns would like to plunder deep sea deposits beyond the continental shelf as they see it. Meanwhile, in order to have the resources of international areas of the sea declared the common property of mankind, the developing countries made certain concessions to the Western powers in the formulation of articles concerning sea and air navigation, for example.

"The United States," THE NEW YORK TIMES has written, "is clearly interested in those advantages with which certain provisions of the convention provide it. Specifically, the free passage of shipping through straits or in the 12-mile territorial water zone which is common to all. But is it possible on the one hand to enjoy the benefits of the convention while on the other not acknowledging the international norms governing the extraction of minerals from the seabed?"

In fact, while refusing to sign the new UN LOS Convention, Washington is simultaneously stating that it intends to abide by individual articles of it. But this is merely an unseemly maneuver designed to create the illusion of a legal justification for unilateral U.S. actions.

Having failed in its attempts to thwart the formulation of the convention, the United States then exerted pressure on Britain, the FRG and France. As a result, the four Western powers signed a separate "mini-treaty" which is an attempt to justify the unlawful expropriation of the most promising sections of the seabed in circumvention of the new UN convention. Moreover, in striving to gain special privileges for itself in the world's ocean, the United States is trying to support its own unlawful pretensions to island trust territories and the seas around them.

As a recent Soviet Government statement notes, Washington should realize that its line of boycotting and undermining the new all-embracing UN LOS Convention and of carrying out arbitrary measures regarding the seabed's resources runs contrary to the interests of the overwhelming majority of states and will be resolutely condemned by them.

UN, USSR OFFICIALS DISCUSS RACISM CONFERENCE

LD301424 Moscow TASS in English 7032 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS -- James O.C. Jonah, U.N. assistant secretary general, general secretary of the second World Conference on the Struggle Against Racism and Racial Discrimination, has stayed in the USSR from April 27 to 30. During the stay in Moscow, James Jonah was received in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Institute of Africa of the USSR Academy of Sciences. A press conference of James Jonah for Soviet journalists was held.

During the conversations there was an exchange of views on matters of preparation of the second World Conference on the Struggle Against Racism and Racial Discrimination. The conference is being convened by a decision of the U.N. General Assembly in Geneva in August this year within the framework of the decade of action against racial discrimination.

The sides stated that the decade has contributed to mobilising the world public opinion for a struggle against manifestations of racism in various spheres of socio-economic and political life and to drawing the attention of the international community to the state of affairs in those countries the regimes of which use various racist theories for oppressing the indigenous population and national minorities, for stirring up national strife and for suppressing national liberation movement. Like two sides condemned the imperialist countries cooperation with the regimes of the Republic of South Africa and Israel in the political, military, economic and other fields.

It was stated on the Soviet side that the USSR has always firmly and consistently come and comes out in favour of equality of all people irrespective of their race and nationality, against racism and racial discrimination and segregation wherever they are practised and whatever the form in which they manifest themselves. It was emphasized that the increased aggressiveness of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa and the Zionist leadership of Israel is closely connected with the present course of the imperialist circles, and first of all that of the Reagan administration, towards confrontation in all parts of the world. The policy of racism and racial discrimination is used as one of instruments to attain the goals of international imperialism. The Soviet side expressed full support for U.N. efforts aimed at eliminating all forms of racism and racial discrimination, and welcomed the World Conference on Struggle Against Racism and Racial Discrimination.

BETTER DEVELOPMENT OF EAST-WEST TRADE URGED

OW290524 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0715 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Talk by A.F. Fesenko, director of the Scientific Research Institute of Economic and Technical Cooperation of the USSR With Foreign Countries, from the "Lenin's University of the Millions" program's "Two Worlds, Two Policies" series]

[Text] [Video introduction shows various aspects of life in East and West] Looking back on the past and surveying contemporary international relations, we may say with good reason that mutually beneficial trade, economic and scientific and technical ties represent a solid basis for strengthening confidence and easing tension between states with different socioeconomic systems.

Constantly advocating detente and the broad development of business cooperation with Western countries, our party and government also take into account the direct impact of world economic ties and the great significance that every country's participation in the international division of labor has for its own national economy. The world economy is in no condition to function normally without cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community; therefore, any attempt to sacrifice this cooperation for speculative political considerations is, in the final analysis, doomed to failure. [video montage shows scenes of unemployment in the West; Reagan receiving Afghan "counterrevolutionaries" in Washington and mercenaries in Central America]

It is thus appropriate to recall Vladimir Ilich Lenin's observation that there is a force greater than the desires, the will and the decisions of any hostile government or class; namely, the global economic system.

The fact that in the last decade, known as the period of detente, our country's trade exchange with the West has increased almost sevenfold is confirmation of Lenin's foresight. Specifically, interstate agreements and programs of developing economic, industrial and scientific and technical cooperation were concluded with the FRG, France, Finland, Great Britain, the United States, Austria and certain other Western countries. Last year our trade exchange with the West amounted to about R38 billion, that is almost 30 percent of the total volume of our country's foreign trade. The example of Soviet-Finnish cooperation illustrates this. Economic relations with Finland have remained stable during the whole postwar period despite numerous complications in the international situation. Our two countries have accumulated great experience in the sphere of industrial cooperation and in joint construction of major industrial projects such as the pulp and paper combine in Svetogorsk, GES's on the Kolsk Peninsula, the metallurgical combine in Raahe in Finland, the Lovisa AES, the (Kristina) and (Torkalota) GES's and a number of other major projects.

An analysis of the capitalist economy shows that Western countries' requirements for developing economic ties with socialist countries are becoming more acute. In these circumstances Washington's economic war against mutually beneficial economic cooperation between the East and West gives rise to legitimate and increasing opposition, even in the United States itself. I worked some time in the United States and met with representatives of the country's business circles and ordinary Americans, and I left with the profound conviction that Americans understand more and more the senselessness and danger of a course of confrontation with the Soviet Union and the fundamental incompatibility of this course with the national interests of the United States itself. Indeed, as figures produced by economists of the U.S. Armco Steel Corporation show, from 1979 to 1984 alone exports by U.S. firms to the Soviet Union could have amounted, without the restrictions, to about \$15 billion. [video shows simulated U.S. space weapons systems]

I have often heard from people I have spoken to that there is no reasonable alternative to detente and there cannot be any, and that the policy of so-called sanctions and trade embargoes boomerang on the United States. Over there they believe less and less the mendacious concoctions that, as a result of its backwardness, the Soviet Union is more interested in economic cooperation than the United States and that this circumstance should be used for pressure to obtain certain political concessions from our country. The interest in the United States in utilizing the enormous possibilities for developing mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries is growing. As confirmation I will cite only three examples of this evidence that have lately appeared in the U.S. press.

The first report gives an account of the statement by a U.S. State Department employee (Kaiser), according to whom talk about the Soviet Union's technological backwardness is a myth. We are fooling ourselves in thinking that the Russians need U.S. technology. The Russians, he says, can do many things that we do not know how to do.

Another report cites the following statement by the U.S. company (Dworkowitz and Associates) which specializes in the international trade of licences. It states: If U.S. firms wish to preserve competitiveness on the world market they need to acquire more technology from socialist countries. We keep falling behind our competitors, who use purchases of licences from the Russians to great advantage in the speed of devising the latest technology.

Finally, another very notable report. Addressing a U.S. congressional committee, U.S. Under Secretary of International Trade Olmer admitted that U.S. attempts to use trade as a weapon of political pressure against the USSR and other socialist countries are completely failing, and at the same time are placing U.S. employers in quite a difficult position. Commenting on this last statement, THE NEW YORK TIMES noted that for the first time a high-ranking figure in the administration has admitted the futility of the U.S. Government's earlier attempts to implement a general trade blockade on socialist countries. This unusually frank admission, the newspaper writes, is all the more noteworthy because it was made by a person who is responsible for the administration's policies in the sphere.

Well, one can only hope that realism, common sense and the need to consider the interests of other peoples prevails in Washington and with certain of its allies. [video high-lights Somozist atrocities in Nicaragua and situation in Lebanon]

Regarding our country, its principled course based on Lenin's strategy of peace remains invariable. This was reaffirmed by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, who declared that we support widespread and fruitful cooperation of all the world's peoples, free from dictate and interference in other's affairs, for their mutual benefit and for the good of all mankind. The Soviet Union will do everything in its power to ensure a calm and peaceful future for current and future generations. This is the aim of our policies and we will not deviate from it. This is the position of the Soviet state and the path which guarantees peoples peace and free and independent development.

U.S. DENIAL OF SOVIET DELEGATION VISAS 'HOSTILE MOVE'

LD301214 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS -- A delegation from the Soviet Union's Young Communist League (Komsomol), invited to attend the founding convention of an organisation of U.S. Communist youth, have been denied visas to enter the United States, the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA reported today.

"The U.S. Administration has a strange idea of how contacts between young people should develop," commented the delegations leader Yuriy Dergausov, a secretary of the Y.C.L. Central Committee. "It went against the grain with it that young people of our countries would meet and demonstrate that they can not only live in peace but also cooperate and be close friends. We cannot but sum up the fact that the Y.C.L. delegation have been denied visas as a hostile move against cooperation, sapping the practice of youth exchange visits."

Dergausov emphasised: "This is another manifestation of Washington's belligerent policy, which runs counter to the interests of the Soviet and U.S. people, including the young people of our countries."

The Komsomol members and all Soviet young people, he said, are convinced that the future belongs to detente and cooperation. "We shall defend this position consistently and favour continued dialogue and cooperation with the U.S. youth contrary to the actions of the opponents of normal relations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A."

REAGAN-TRUDEAU TALKS AVOID CRUISE TEST ISSUE

LD291449 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0939 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, 29 Apr (TASS) -- Canadian Prime Minister P. Trudeau's visit to the United States has ended. He held talks with President R. Reagan, Vice President G. Bush, Secretary of the Treasury D. Regan and other high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration.

Washington made use of the visit primarily to intensify its pressure on Ottawa in order to gain approval to test cruise missiles and certain other types of weapons in the Canadian Province of Alberta. Plans to turn the country into a testing ground for the Pentagon have aroused resolute protests from the Canadian public. Last week, about 80,000 Canadians demonstrated under the slogan "refuse Cruise." As AP points out, Trudeau stated during his talks with Bush that the question of the tests had turned into "a serious problem which arouses deep concern" for the Canadian Government.

In view of the acute nature of the question it was decided that it should not be touched upon at the Trudeau-Reagan meeting. However, Washington let it be clearly understood that it intends to continue its attempts to get its own way. According to one high-ranking representative of the administration, the United States intends to make an official request to Canada in the near future concerning these tests, and it expects a positive reply.

During the course of the talks considerable attention was paid to economic problems and the forthcoming May conference of the leaders of the seven major capitalist countries in Williamsburg. Almost 70 percent of Canadian exports go to the American market, and Ottawa is following with deep alarm the intensification of protectionist trends in the United States.

During his talks in the White House, the Canadian prime minister pointed out "the necessity to struggle" against the growing wave of protectionism. Trudeau also pointed Reagan's attention to the fact that Washington's policy of maintaining high interest rates is having a serious effect on the economy of U.S. trading partners and is causing an outflow of capital into American banks.

In view of the acuteness of the disagreements, the sides decided not to touch on such a sore point in U.S.-Canadian relations as the pollution of the environment in Canada by U.S. industrial effluent.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. SPACE WEAPONS RESEARCH

LD010354 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] The United States Defense Department plans to spend more than \$7 billion in the next 5 years on research into space weapons. They could become the backbone of anti-missile defense which President Reagan proposed last March. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

New technologies produced by the United States are yet to prove that space war weapons can work. However, experts from the aerospace industry are convinced that they will be possible and practical. This was stressed in congressional testimony by Major General Donald Lamberson of the Air Force. Their optimistic views are meant not only to coincide with the President's directive. The optimism of American generals is also based on generous funding for research into the most exotic ideas related to the military field. Thus military research and development is perhaps the top priority in military spending. Till 1988 the United States is to spend \$167 billion on research. It covers not only space but also chemical and biological weapons, undersea warfare and other fields.

If you look back on the postwar period you'll notice a rather curious thing happening to American officials. Every 10 or 12 years they would, all of a sudden, raise the problem of the eroding military strength of the nation and the need to restore it. The fact is that military technology requires a 10- to 12-year cycle to be renovated. If we're making a quantum leap in the military field American officials ought to prepare the public for new weapons and their favorite way of doing it was and continues to be the nation's backwardness. Judge for yourselves. Not a single American official spoke of inferiority after the United States built the atom bomb. It was called a defensive weapon although the bomb killed tens of thousands of Japanese civilians. The United States was content with being the only nation to possess it. Hence, no complaints about American backwardness. But after the Soviet Union acquired the atom bomb the Pentagon invented a bomber gap in the late fifties and a missile gap in the sixties. Not a single American official spoke of American backwardness when the United States built a nuclear-powered submarine armed with missiles. Nor was there any talk about American inferiority when the United States initiated the so-called MIRV technology for inter-continental missiles. It allows a missile to carry several warheads. Later on, the United States perfected it by making these multiple warheads independently guided. American backwardness was raised every time the Soviet Union caught up. That's what is taking place these days. All we hear from Washington is that, overnight, from being second to none the United States became a backward nation.

The truth is that United States' technology is now capable of producing weapons that will serve well into the next century. The Pentagon wants them more than any arms control talks. In these circumstances the role of politicians is to obstruct efforts for arms control to allow generals to get these weapons. The cruise missile is a product of this new technology.



So are the B-1 and Stealth bombers with their reduced radar profiles. There is now talk about a new small and highly mobile Midgetman missile and of course about lasers, particle beams and high-power microwaves for space wars. The Reagan administration has assured humanity that the arms race would continue well into the next century. How do they know that we'll last that long?

U.S. COMPANY'S ROLE IN REAGAN ABM PLAN VIEWED

LD292252 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] When on 23 March President Reagan said in his nationwide television address that he wants America to switch to a defensive posture by creating an antiballistic missile defense, few could even think about a connection between this plan and a small American company in Irvine, California. Our observer Pavel Kuznetsov now makes this comment:

The name of the company is Helionetics. It has given away millions of dollars in company stock to leading scientific and military experts and others with connections to the Reagan administration. The recipients of this stock include Edward Teller, the physicist and member of the White House Science Council. It was Edward Teller who had helped persuade President Reagan to adopt the plan. Mr Teller's financial stake in Helionetics is currently worth almost \$1 million. The other recipients include William Simon, Robert Keith Gray, who has close ties to the Reagan family, and Admiral Thomas Hayward, former chief of naval operations.

Helionetics is involved in research and production of a high powered ultraviolet laser that can be used in space-based weapons and communications. In addition, the company does research in solar technology and power conversion equipment. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES news service, it is unusual to see so many prominent people involved in such a small company. Small or large, one company is not enough to make the American President change a military doctrine and unleash the arms race in space -- more powerful forces should be at work. One of them is the combined strength of military contractors and firms who press officials into converting technology they produce and sell into products, weapons in the first place.

If we dissect a political decision in the United States, a political doctrine and so on, we will always see that there are concrete people with direct connections to the administration, or to some powerful circles, who stand to benefit from it financially. Depending on how serious a deal is the financial stake may range from thousands to millions of dollars. Bribes to Japanese officials in the Lockheed scandal were in the millions. Edward Teller's payoff from Helionetics is close to a million.

Or take, say, such an official doctrine as protecting vital American interests around the world. Whose interests the U.S. Armed Forces are supposed to defend in the Persian Gulf? The interests of the unemployed in Michigan, or of the 4 million homeless Americans? It is the Exxon, Mobil Oil and other corporations whose investments are protected. The same goes for Central America, where President Reagan wants to see U.S.-style democracy to be unopposed by national liberation, which means a steady flow of cash for those who have invested in the region.

Space wars was a hot selling item on American television, and the administration has made the first step to make them a reality. It was condemned by millions around the world and applauded by a handful of those who have already pocketed millions of dollars in stock of the Helionetics company. It derives its name from helios, the sun which gives us warmth and light and life. Perhaps the name should be changed slightly to "Hellionetics."

JAPANESE ENVOY MARKS NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Reception Hosted

OW010513 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Takashima hosted a reception on 29 April marking a Japanese national holiday [the emperor's birthday]. Present at the reception were Guzhenko, minister of maritime fleet and chairman of the USSR-Japan Society; and Kapitsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Moscow TV Address

LD291742 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today is Japan's national festival. Taking part in our program is Masuo Takashima, Japanese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR.

[Begin Takashima video recording in Japanese with superimposed translation] Greetings. I am very glad that today I, as Japanese ambassador, can for the first time greet the whole Soviet people directly. Japan and the Soviet Union have close historic and geographical links, and our people have applied their efforts to create relations in the spirit of genuine mutual understanding and cooperation. In particular, after World War II Japanese-Soviet relations developed successfully and positively in various spheres. In the 27 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations, trade and economic relations between our countries have achieved impressive progress. Development can be observed in an area that has long traditions -- fishing relations between our countries. There is an ongoing development of multilateral links in the scientific and cultural spheres.

After World War II our country decided to become a peace-loving state that would not wage war. This course is based primarily on the hopes of the whole Japanese people, which have experienced the tragedy of war. A peaceful and prosperous society has been created in Japan today precisely because of its consistent striving for peace, and in the future, too, our country will continue to apply tireless efforts to make our contribution to the cause of peace and prosperity in Asia and throughout the world.

Japan's striving to establish and maintain genuinely peaceful and stable relations with your country stems precisely from this basic principle of our country. If matters are regarded from this point of view, it must be admitted that current Japanese-Soviet relations have not reached the level we hope for. Although Japan and the USSR reestablished diplomatic relations in 1956, the question of concluding a peace treaty still remains open. I believe that both sides should jointly undertake efforts to resolve the most important task -- to conclude a peace treaty and reach decisions on issues whose settlement, as was envisaged when diplomatic relations between our countries were normalized, was to be implemented at subsequent talks on the basis of the principles in the Japanese-Soviet joint declaration of 1956.

Moreover, our bilateral relations have recently been unfavorably influenced by certain international problems. I sincerely hope for the settlement of these problems as soon as possible and, as a consequence, for an improvement in Japanese-Soviet relations. The creation of Japanese-Soviet relations on a genuinely peaceful and stable basis would not only serve as a guarantee of the two peoples' happiness, but would also contribute to the cause of peace throughout the world. Our country is always ready to promote these aims. In conclusion, I would like, on behalf of the Japanese Government and people, to wish everyone health, great happiness and prosperity. Thank you for your attention. [end recording]

JCP LAUNCHES NUCLEAR-FREE JAPAN CAMPAIGN

OW301119 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] The JCP has adopted a decision to start an signature-collection campaign on May Day to make Japan a nuclear-free zone. The JCP Central Committee has called upon the Japan Peace Committee, the Japan Council Against Atom and Hydrogen Bombs, major Japanese trade unions, and other organizations to launch a nationwide signature-collection campaign to have the government immediately adopt a declaration on making Japan a nuclear-free zone. May Day activities of Japanese workers will mark the beginning of this campaign.

SOVIET-KOREAN AMITY GROUP MARKS ANNIVERSARY

SK020557 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] The 25th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society is at hand. In connection with this meaningful day, we will discuss the work of the friendship societies, [word indistinct] and the republics' friendship societies and their primary-level organizations and activists, to strengthen and develop Soviet-Korean friendship.

Comrade (Lukhov), secretary general of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, [word indistinct] said: Dear listeners in Korea: In the name of thousands of activists in the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, I am very glad to be on the air to extend to you our fervent congratulations and best wishes.

Our Soviet-Korean Friendship Society will soon greet the 25th anniversary of its founding. The Central Committee of Soviet-Korean Friendship Society in Moscow is now receiving reports from various regions of the USSR on the preparations for marking this day.

The Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, founded in 1958, has become one of the most popular public organizations. Today, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has branches in many krays and oblasts in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic and in the Ukrainian, Kazakh and (?Lithuanian) Soviet Socialist Republics. The Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has primary-level organizations in some 350 industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, higher and middle educational institutions, and scientific and cultural institutions. Among them are Vladimir Ilich Electric Machinery Plant in Moscow, [word indistinct] Electric Plant in Leningrad, [word indistinct] kolkhoz on the outskirts of Moscow, the National Drama College, (Sitkovskiy) Industrial Research Institute and famous enterprises and institutions in our country.

The work of Soviet-Korean Friendship Society is led by its Central Committee. Comrade Tarasov, chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, is a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and is the minister of light industry. The Central Committee is composed of the party, social and state activists, production and agricultural innovators, and scientists, cultural workers and artists. For example, among the members of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society are Comrade (?Leonov) [word indistinct] Soviet hero who participated in the Korean liberation war; warrior (Lokshin), (?recipient of a national prize); Comrade (?Osipov), socialist labor hero and doctor of engineering; Comrade (Vikinskiy), noted film producer; Comrade (Klychev), Soviet people's artist; and many other celebrities.

Our society depends in its work on thousands of activists representing all strata of Soviet society. The Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has made it the principle task of its activities to introduce extensively to the Soviet people the successes achieved by the fraternal Korean people in socialist construction as well as the struggle of the Korean people for peaceful national reunification on a democratic basis.

The Soviet-Korean Friendship Society pays great attention to the national holidays, the DPRK people's community lives, and to holding commemorative events marking the meaningful days in the history of USSR-DPRK relations. In connection with this, the branches and primary level organizations of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society hold Soviet-Korean friendship soirees and meetings and organize exhibitions and talks on the fraternal Korean people's life and work.

The Soviet-Korean Friendship Society is the organizer and proponent of the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle, which is held in our country every year, for forcing U.S. troops out of South Korea and for the realization of peaceful national reunification on a democratic basis. For example, during last year alone, in various republics, oblasts and cities in the USSR some 150 meetings and rallies of representatives of social circles were held. In the speeches and the letters of resolution adopted in the meetings held by various enterprises, the full solidarity of the Soviet people with the Korean people's righteous struggle for national reunification is expressed.

Comrade (Lukhov) went on to say that there are close and practical relations between the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and said: Such cooperation is carried out based on the work plan prepared regularly. The friendly cooperation between our two countries is put into practice by exchanges of photo exhibitions, literature, art, science and customs, publications and films. The exchanges of delegations of plants, enterprises, kolkhozes and cooperative farms in the same sectors also help greatly to promote the friendship between our two countries. For example, last year delegations from the Vladimir Ilich Electric Machinery Plant in Moscow and (Boks) Gas Plant in Moscow visited the DPRK, and delegations from the Tae'an Electric Plant, Tokchon Automobile Plant, and the medical functionaries of Pyongyang Hospital directly attached to the Ministry of Railways of DPRK visited the USSR.

The (?general) meeting of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society is also an important event in the activities of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. The last meeting was held in May 1981 and was attended by some 250 representatives who came to Moscow from various parts of the country.

In his talk on this radio program Comrade (Lukhov) touched on one aspect of the activities of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, saying that the society has made, and is making, considerable contribution to promoting friendly and cooperative relations between women of the USSR and the DPRK.

Comrade (Lukhov) concluded: Dear comrades in Korea: I assure you that the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and tens and hundreds of thousands of its activists will continuously make their utmost efforts to strengthen and promote multifaceted relations between our two countries and the peoples of the two countries based on the principle of socialist internationalism and for the victory of our ideal.

FURTHER REPORTS ON DRA REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Kabul Parade

PM281142 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Apr 83 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "In Honor of a Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] Kabul, 27 Apr -- A military parade and a festive demonstration in honor of the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution took place today in the Afghan capital's central square. The entire people of Democratic Afghanistan are celebrating this portentous date as a great victory. Leaders of the PDPA and the DRA Government and numerous foreign guests were on the main stand. The guests included Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee and head of the Soviet party and government delegation, and also representatives from Mongolia, the CSSR, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba, the GDR, the SRV, the DPRK, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, India and other states.

Afghanistan's national anthem was played, and salvos were fired in a festive salute. Units and subunits of the DRA Armed Forces and the sarandoy (people's militia) and (malishey) detachments (tribes' armed formations) marched past the stands to the strains of a ceremonial march. Jet fighters and military helicopters flew over the square.

A speech was delivered at the parade by Colonel General A. Qader, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of national defense. He resolutely condemned American imperialism's interference in the internal affairs of revolutionary Afghanistan and expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for the disinterested international assistance being rendered the Afghan people in the cause of repulsing external aggression.

The military parade gave way to a festive demonstration in which more than 200,000 working people of the Afghan capital participated, as well as workers, peasants, representatives of tribes and the clergy, traders, artisans and students who came to Kabul for the festivities from various of the republic's provinces. They carried banners: "Long Live the Revolution!" "May Afghan-Soviet Friendship Strengthen!" and "Proletarians of All Countries, Unite!"

PRAVDA Details Moscow Meeting

PM281434 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Afghan People's Holiday"]

[Text] Friendship and fraternity, solidarity and cooperation define the relations between the Soviet and Afghan peoples. This was stated at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of the public held in Moscow 26 April to mark the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution in Afghanistan. The keynote speaker, USSR Minister V.A. Shamshin, and other speakers noted that Soviet people sincerely rejoice in the Afghan people's successes. H. Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR, expressed cordial gratitude to the Communist Party, the Soviet state and all Soviet people for their genuinely internationalist support of the just cause.

Taking part in the meeting were M. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

VIETNAMESE TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA CITED

TASS Reports 2 May Withdrawal

LD292351 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- TASS Political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

Withdrawal of another contingent of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea will be started on May 2. Throughout May the "Kuulong" Corps of the Vietnamese People's Army, including an infantry division, six brigades and regiments assigned to it, will be withdrawn from the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

This step has become possible as a result of the stabilisation of the situation in Kampuchea, the growth of its international prestige, and is the second such action of the Governments of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea aimed at the creation of the conditions for the establishment of durable peace and security in Southeast Asia. As is known, a considerable part of volunteer Vietnamese forces performing in Kampuchea an internationalist mission in accordance with the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation that was concluded between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 1979 was withdrawn from the Kampuchean territory in 1982.

Despite the continued provocations against Kampuchea, the propaganda campaign and subversive actions conducted by the reactionary forces against Vietnam, the governments of the two countries have now shown their good will again. They oppose the line of the United States and its partners at the heightening of international tension, at provoking frictions among states of Southeast Asia with their course at the creation of the atmosphere of fruitful cooperation and good-neighbourliness among all states in the area.

Broad public of the countries that are neighbours with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and also of other countries assesses this decision of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean Governments as a new initiative aimed at the settlement of the regional problems of Southeast Asia. Indonesia's Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that this gesture shows that Vietnam is truly striving for political settlement, and that the initiative of the states of Indochina on the holding of a meeting and dialogue with ASEAN foreign ministers should be viewed in the linkage with this gesture.

But in some states of Southeast Asia, in Washington and some other capitals where they refuse to consider the reality in Indochina, this action was immediately described as a "propaganda ploy". It is easy to find an explanation for such an absurd approach. Instigated by Washington and its partners, some leaders of ASEAN countries hammer away about the alleged "threat from the outside" to ASEAN member countries, accuse Vietnam and Kampuchea of creating tension in the region. It is quite apparent that they need such allegations to cover up their own unwillingness to solve the problems of Southeast Asia and to turn the region into a zone of durable peace and stability. They need such allegations to try to change the irreversible processes in Kampuchea and to implant there the bloody Pol Pot regime again.

In contrast to this, the new act of good will by Vietnam and Kampuchea is prompted by the striving to ease tension in the region, to show the readiness for a constructive dialogue between the countries of Indochina and the Asean member states.

Proof of Vietnam's Efforts

OW011347 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 29 Apr 83

[(Bulatov) commentary]

[Text] According to a VNA report, Vietnam will withdraw some more volunteers from Kampuchea, beginning 2 May. Leaving Kampuchea will be the Cuu Long Corps of the Vietnamese People's Army, composed of one infantry division and six brigades and regiments. Both the statement announced by Kampuchea and Vietnam at the conference of high-level leaders of the three Indochinese countries and the resolution adopted by the foreign ministers of these countries at the Phnom Penh meeting held in April of this year made arrangements for this troop withdrawal. Our station observer (Bulatov's) comment follows:

The withdrawal of additional Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea is another proof of Vietnam's consistent efforts to normalize the political climate in Southeast Asia. It should be pointed out that last summer Vietnam already withdrew some of its volunteers from Kampuchea. The participants in the Vientiane conference announced that a resolution would be adopted each year on the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers. Meanwhile, the decision on stationing Vietnamese volunteers in Kampuchea contains a provision that clearly specifies the conditions for the total withdrawal of such volunteers. The conditions are that Kampuchea no longer faces the threats from external reactionary forces and that the Thai territory is no longer used by the remnant force of the Pol Pot clique as a base for attacking Kampuchea.

Beside the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers, group after group, from Kampuchea, the Indochinese countries have advanced a number of political proposals for turning Southeast Asia into an area of peace, stability, good-neighborliness and cooperation. These proposals call for an international meeting to discuss the problems in this area, active dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN members and the establishment of a security zone on the Kampuchean-Thai border. What is more, it is the opinion of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea that an improved political climate in Southeast Asia will no doubt assist in improving their relations with China. The three countries not only hold this opinion but have, on many occasions, made appeals in this regard.

The Indochinese countries' constructive proposals and the withdrawal of group after group of the Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea, are of vital significance to the peace and stability in the area and, for this reason, are welcomed by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as all peace-loving forces. However, in Asia there are some political cliques which oppose the new proposals of the Indochinese countries. Working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, they have waged an undeclared war against Kampuchea. While hampering the normalization of the situation in the area, they have gone all out to support the remnant Pol Pot force and instigated it to carry out atrocious undermining activities against the poor Kampuchean people. They have openly intervened in the Kampuchean people's internal affairs by rigging up the so-called coalition government composed of the Khmer reactionaries. In disregard of the reality, the U.S. imperialists and their Asian partners have tried to extol this "government," which shields the Pol Pot bandit clique, as the plenipotentiary of the Kampuchean people. However, no matter what tricks they might play, they could in no way shirk the responsibility of the crime of waging the undeclared war against Kampuchea. Their aggressive policy is diametrically opposed to the fundamental interests of the people in the area and is the main obstacle to peace in Southeast Asia.

NEW TIMES ON THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER CLASHES

PM291411 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 16, Apr 83 pp 14-15

[Y. Kuzmichov article: "Who Is Building Tension?"]

[Text] The Western and other media have latterly been full of reports about a sharp deterioration of the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border. The tone has been set by U.S. news agencies, echoed by the press of the ASEAN countries and all those who, together with the United States, have been building tension around Kampuchea for over four years now, waging an open psychological war against Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. What is more, attempts are being made to hold Hanoi and Phnom Penh responsible for the present exacerbation of tension. The possibility of organizing an "air lift" to deliver U.S. arms to Thailand is being discussed. Bellicose and simultaneously panicky statements are being heard from Bangkok. Some high-ranking officials of Singapore, which supplies Kampuchea's enemies with arms, have gone so far as to lay the blame for the aggravation of tension on the Soviet Union, because, they say, it is helping Vietnam.

What is really happening on the Thai-Kampuchean border?

The Kampuchean armed forces are taking measures to rout the Pol Pot and other counter-revolutionary bands who penetrated into the west and northwest of the country from Thailand. Taking part in these operations are also the Vietnamese volunteers, stationed in Kampuchea at the request of its government under the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation signed on February 18, 1979. The measures taken by Kampuchea to guarantee its security are of course the lawful right of every sovereign state. Judging by available reports, the operations are proceeding successfully. Their effectiveness can be indirectly judged also from the clamor raised by those who have taken the Khmer traitors under their wing. It is also confirmed by the equally hysterical outcries of Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann, "leaders" of nonexistent "Democratic Kampuchea."

The situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border, which has been extremely tense for several years now, adversely influences the situation in Southeast Asia as a whole.

Who is responsible for this situation?

Certainly not those who are defending their territory and the life and security of their people, or those who are helping the Kampuchean people to do so, in keeping with the U.N. Charter and the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

The responsibility for the present situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border and for the continued tension in that region rests first of all with the U.S. imperialists and their partners in the anti-Kampuchean intrigues. It is thanks to them that the Pol Pot bands, ejected from Kampuchea, have found refuge in Thailand. It is they who feed, clothe, train and arm these bands and send them to commit new crimes against the Kampuchean people. It is they who form and arm bands of other traitors and train them for attacks against Kampuchea. Is it they who weave a web of lies to cover up their crimes against the peoples of Indochina -- from hit-and-run-raids on the borders to whitewashing of the butchers at international forums.

The capitalist press has raised a hue and cry over the "attack" by Kampuchean troops and Vietnamese volunteers on "peaceful refugee camps." What are these camps? Where are they located? What were the refugees doing in the zone of hostilities?

Tens of thousands of Kampuchean refugees are massed on the Thai-Kampuchean border. A good number of them fled to escape the Pol Pot genocide. Others were forcibly driven there following the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime. Still others left their homes under the influence of propaganda conducted by enemies of the new Kampuchea. There are also those who in the early and most difficult period of the People's Republic of Kampuchea were attracted to the border area by the aid handed out there by various international and charitable organizations. Washington has been doing everything possible to direct this aid not to the lawful government of Kampuchea for distribution to the people, but, through Thailand, to the border area. The dispossessed and intimidated people there become victims of the organizers of the anti-Kampuchean venture. Pol Pot agents and other counterrevolutionaries run the camps, where the refugees live in appalling conditions. The "coalition allies" are constantly squabbling for control over these camps as a source of manpower reserves. Each tries to get a lion's share of the aid intended for the refugees. This aid is also used by them for exerting pressure on the refugees, for the supply of bandit groups and for personal enrichment. For four years now this aid has fed a thriving contraband and black market trade on which many Thai officials line their pockets too.

Penetrating into Kampuchean territory, the counterrevolutionary bands frequently take refugees with them or even use them as a shield. In this they are also assisted by local Thai authorities.

The Thai ruling circles bear much of the responsibility for what is taking place on the border with Kampuchea. By following the lead of the U.S. Administration and its partners in the conspiracy against the three Indo-China peoples, they have helped turn Thailand into a "front-line" state or, rather, into a base for armed attacks against Kampuchea. The Thai government is very active in the anti-Kampuchean intrigues and often comes out as their initiator. It refuses to heed the voice of reason and respond to the good-will gestures made by Hanoi, Phnom Penh and Vientiane.

The Kampuchean Government has proposed that a demilitarized zone be established on both sides of the border, with no troops or refugee camps there. But Bangkok arrogantly rejected it.

Then there was the Kampuchean proposal to Bangkok to set up a security zone in the border area, with only Thai and Kampuchean troops in it and with no Pol Pot and other armed bands, bases and camps, on the one side, and no Vietnamese volunteers, on the other.

There was also the proposal to establish international control over that zone. However, Bangkok has turned down all these proposals as well as many other initiatives the realization of which would make the present "front-line" border a border of peace and good-neighbourship.

Under the influence of their "friends," whose high-ranking military and diplomatic officials have been paying frequent visits to Bangkok, the Thai ruling circles continue to advance along a very dangerous path.

For a full assessment of Thailand's role it should be added that Thai armed forces are directly participating in anti-Kampuchean provocations. Last year Thai aircraft violated Kampuchean air space 463 times, making reconnaissance flights and strafing villages and towns. Thai artillery bombarded Kampuchean territory 2,888 times, using also chemical shells. At present the Thai Army virtually provides cover and support for the Pol Pot and other bands, again using chemical shells and napalm. As always, the routed bands take shelter on Thai territory. The Thai officials and propaganda invent one false story after another. At one time they claimed that the bases and camps of Pol Pot, Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann were located in Kampuchea. Now that blows are being struck at these bases, they have raised a clamour that Thai territory has been invaded.

Not only has Bangkok embarked on a dangerous path. Under the slogan of ASEAN solidarity, it is trying to draw other ASEAN countries into the venture.

It should be noted that the present anti-Kampuchean and anti-Vietnamese campaign has been started at a time when a marked sentiment in favour of a dialogue with the Indochina states has appeared in the ASEAN countries and when even in Western Europe and the United States calls are being made for a revision of the policy hostile to Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos and for denying support to the Pol Pot criminals and other Indochina political adventurers.

Repulsing the sallies of the counterrevolutionaries and frustrating the designs of their foreign patrons, the Indochina states remain loyal to their coordinated peaceful policy. The leaders of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos declared at their Vientiane meeting in February that they are ready to settle the existing problems by negotiations with the ASEAN countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's affairs. This is the only constructive way leading to peace, stability and co-operation in Southeast Asia in the interests of all peoples of that region.

FORMER BREZHNEV AIDE AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA

LD230849 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 23 TASS -- Yevgeniy Samoteykin has been appointed USSR ambassador to Australia. He was born in 1928 and was in the diplomatic service from 1952 to 1964. From 1964 to 1982 he was an aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on issues of foreign policy.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has relieved Nikolay Sudarikov, who retires on pension, of his duties as USSR ambassador to Australia.

SED'S WILLI STOPH ON GDR-SOVIET RELATIONS

PM292203 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers: "Tested by Time"]

[Text] Berlin [no date given] -- Together with the progressive public throughout the world, our republic's citizens are this year celebrating the 165th anniversary of the birth and the centenary of the death of Karl Marx, brilliant thinker and founder of scientific communism. They are honoring the memory of the great son of the German people by successfully strengthening the first state of workers and peasants on German soil. The successes in building a developed socialist society in the GDR, achieved under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party, are a vivid testimony to the vital force, universal significance and topicality of Marxist-Leninist teaching which is transforming the world.

The inviolable unity between the SED and the CPSU and the fraternal cooperation between our republic and the land of Lenin, based on a common revolutionary world outlook, are of special significance and special value for our forward progression.

We will never forget the feat of the glorious Soviet Army, which rid German soil of the plague of fascism. We remember the selfless assistance given to our people in overcoming, in the initial years of the republic's establishment, the consequences of the war unleashed by the criminal Hitlerite clique.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, concluded in October 1975 between the USSR and the GDR and based on the principles of socialist internationalism, signified a new and higher level in our fraternal mutual relations. They are distinguished by their diversity and embrace the ideological, political, economic, cultural, military and other spheres of cooperation. Relations between our fraternal parties are developing fruitfully, there are regular exchanges of delegations at Central Committee level and cooperation has been established between CPSU oblast organizations and SED bezirk operations.

The exchange of experience between our parties is assuming increasing importance. The decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress serve as reference points for this cooperation. Their implementation is of increasing benefit to our peoples and helps to strengthen the whole socialist community. Recently our fraternal parties' Central Committee general secretaries -- Comrades Erich Honecker and Yu.V. Andropov -- confirmed the invariability of the two parties' principled line toward further all-around cooperation.

There is no more vitally important issue for mankind now than the guaranteeing of peace on earth. Peace and socialism are concepts which are indissolubly interlinked. Striving for world domination, the imperialists have declared a "crusade" against socialism and are pursuing a policy of confrontation and of an arms race. But their criminal plans are doomed to failure.

The Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee strengthened the optimism of peoples waging the struggle for peace. Great interest was stimulated by the socialist countries' proposal to conclude a treaty between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on the mutual nonuse of armed force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. Relying on the support of its allies and all peace-loving forces, the Soviet Union is doing everything possible to save mankind from nuclear catastrophe. In assuming a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union has cogently demonstrated its good will.

This pledge, as indeed the numerous Soviet proposals on significant mutual reduction of strategic weapons systems, nuclear missiles and aircraft carrying medium-range nuclear missiles, is a link in an unbroken chain of initiatives in accordance with the principles of the Soviet peace-loving policy which dates back to Lenin's decree on peace.

In connection with the dangerous U.S. plans to deploy new medium-range missiles in West Europe, in particular on FRG territory, the demand enshrined in the document on the formation of the GDR, that war should never again start on German territory, sounds a particularly topical note. The GDR supported Sweden's initiative on the creation in Europe of a nuclear-free battlefield zone. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, wrote to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl proposing that the FRG take the same step. Unfortunately, no positive reaction was forthcoming from the federal chancellor. The peoples are keeping an attentive eye on what contribution to the cause of peace and detente the newly-formed FRG Government will make. One thing is clear: normal relations between the GDR and the FRG will hardly be able to develop under the shadow of the new U.S. medium-range missiles.

Historical experience shows that a successful peace policy presupposes the active defense of the socialist state and the gains of the working people. As a member of the Warsaw Pact defensive military-political alliance, the GDR makes its own contribution to reliably guaranteeing the security and inviolability of the western borders of the socialist community in Europe. Our republic will continue to do everything necessary to strengthen the combat capability and readiness of the armed forces so that they can give a decisive rebuff to the imperialist aggressor at any time.

From the moment when our republic was formed, political and economic cooperation was established between the GDR and the USSR which is gaining strength and developing with every passing year and brings increasing benefit to both sides. Together with the other countries belonging to CEMA, we are making tireless efforts aimed at making full use of the advantages of socialism.

In the sharp class confrontation in the international arena, the economic might of socialism acquires increasing significance. Imperialism is foisting economic war on the socialist states. Resorting to trade boycott and other discriminatory measures, it tries to obstruct the building of socialism. However, experience shows that ultimately all these designs boomerang against their initiators.

Implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 5th Central Committee plenum, GDR working people are launching a movement to achieve by means of socialist intensification a boost in the national economy and to help strengthen the might of the whole socialist community. Economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union are of invaluable importance in the cause of our country's further advancement along the path of building a developed socialist society.

A program of specialization and production sharing between the GDR and the USSR through 1990 has been elaborated on the basis of a coordinated principled line of economic policy and cooperation between our countries. Within the framework of scientific cooperation and production sharing, work is being carried out in those spheres which are of crucial significance for the intensification of the national economy. This concerns joint rationalization and reconstruction projects, fuller processing of raw materials and semimanufactures and work in the sphere of saving energy and physical resources.

The joint elaboration of new types of products, the improvement of their quality, the exchange of experience and technologies, the erection by joint efforts of installations for obtaining raw material resources, the implementation of intensification, modernization and reconstruction measures and the creation of new transport communications between our countries -- all this is typical of the high level of interaction of our economic potentials.

It can be noted with satisfaction that in spheres such as computer technology, communications technology, shipbuilding, chemical machine building and the building of railroad rolling stock, the volume of trade between the two countries is increasing on the basis of joint development projects. Scientific and technical cooperation enhances the stability of trade exchange and has a positive influence on our national economies' production and export structures. In conditions of the economic war unleashed by the imperialists and capitalism's economic crisis, all this is a vivid testimony to the stability and reliability of our relations.

The Soviet Union is the GDR's major trading partner. In 1982, the share of trade with the USSR in the overall volume of our republic's trade exchange amounted to 37.5 percent. In value terms the volume of trade exchange between the two states this year will amount to almost 13 billion transfer rubles. The internationalism of the GDR's working people is demonstrated in the fact that they consider the conscientious fulfillment of contractual obligations vis-a-vis the Soviet Union to be a matter of honor.

By obtaining from the USSR important types of raw material and other goods, the GDR ensures a considerable portion of its needs as regards rolled metal, oil, natural gas, iron ore, nonferrous metals, power equipment and complete computer systems. At the same time the GDR meets the Soviet Union's import needs to a considerable degree, in particular in forging and pressing equipment, metal-cutting machine tools, cranes, equipment for the petroleum refining industry, computer equipment and railroad freightcars. Now cooperation between our countries is assuming growing importance in the implementation of the USSR Food Program too and it is to the benefit of both countries.

Diverse and firm links between the GDR and the USSR do not just exist in the sphere of politics and the economy, but also in the sphere of culture, education and healthcare. Artistic ensembles, books and films from the Soviet Union are always greeted with interest by us and enrich our cultural life.

We can say with every right that the multi-form relations between the GDR and the Soviet Union are being built on a reliable foundation. They are developing dynamically. Resolving the major tasks of building socialism and communism, the peoples of our countries under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties and closely rallied in fraternal unity, are waging the noble struggle for the cause of socialism and peace.

SWEDISH SUB REPORT LINKED WITH U.S. 'STRATAGEMS'

LD291307 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1221 GMT 29 Apr 83

["What Is Concealed Behind the Hostile Campaign?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr (TASS) -- TASS observer Ivan Ablamov writes: In Sweden, and outside it, certain circles are not ceasing the importunate hullabaloo over the notorious report of a government-appointed commission in Sweden, which tried to "prove" that Soviet submarines "violated" Swedish territorial waters, but which was unable to cite any direct proof for its allegations because proof simply does not exist anywhere.

By all accounts it is no coincidence that this report appeared against the backdrop of the hostile campaign which reactionary circles are inflating in certain NATO countries, a campaign -- and this is evident because of the familiar stratagems employed -- which is inspired by the U.S. special services. These circles clearly believe that spy mania can distract people from the extremely pressing problem of how to make Europe safe from U.S. plans to flood it with nuclear weapons and from the involvement of the West European countries in the dangerous arms race.

The commission's report itself is not far removed from this provocative campaign. It is not fortuitous that sensible assessments of this account are appearing in the Swedish press. Thus, it is noted that it has been inspired by right-wing militarist circles primarily in order to undermine the antiwar movement and the policy of Sweden's nonparticipation in the military blocs. The striving of the United States to draw Sweden somehow into the NATO bloc is no secret, and much was written about this in the Western press.

It is perfectly obvious that it is not on this slippery militaristic path that the countries of Northern Europe should look for their future.

There can be no doubting the absolute truth of the fact that it is in the interests of all countries to develop normal business relations and not to indulge in propaganda based on dubious "data" and allegations with which attempts are being made to reinforce claims that Soviet submarines are almost scurrying back and forth in Swedish territorial waters.

It is necessary to state clearly once again that the Soviet Union firmly adheres to international commitments and agreements. It observes the principle of inviolability, of respect for borders. As far as those who declare that on the basis of dubious "prints on the seabed" they can establish that such "violations" allegedly took place are concerned, it is quite obvious that they are guided by other pre-meditated objectives -- to complicate Soviet-Swedish relations and to exacerbate the situation in Northern Europe.

COMMENTATOR ATTACKS FRG 'CAMPAIGN' AGAINST GDR

DW291201 Moscow in German to Germany 1500 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] As reported from Bonn, a political and propagandistic campaign was unleashed upon a sign by the Bavarian ultra, Franz Josef Strauss, against the good-neighborly relations between the FRG and the GDR.

Our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy comments on this report as follows:

If you read some FRG papers or if you listen to declamations of some FRG politicians, the impression could be created that inner-German relations were involved, which is not the case. The current agitation in the FRG is directed against normal and quiet relations between two sovereign German states, the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG.

This clamorous agitation campaign serves the vitiating of the political atmosphere in the heart of Europe, at the line where two social systems and two military-political groupings touch each other. It is aimed at one of the most important pillars of detente and cooperation on our continent, against an essential result of normalization of international relations in Europe beginning in the seventies.

Completely absurd are, therefore, the attempts of these hatred-fanning people to use a sad incident at a GDR border customs office in order to present their subversive activities as an inner-German affair. Those FRG citizens who fall for this agitation should be reminded that the regulation of GDR-FRG relations was an indispensable part of the all-European arrangement, put down in the treaties between the FRG and its Eastern neighbors in the Helsinki CSCE Final Act. The fruits of this settlement could be enjoyed, not only by FRG and GDR citizens, they also could contribute to an improvement of the general political climate in Europe. Those who are aiming to disrupt these achievements are also threatening the interests of all European people.

It was no coincidence that the troublemakers Strauss and company appeared at the same place of the political FRG scenery from where all constructive initiatives in the international life of Europe and all proposals for stabilizing the security and cooperation between the European people get under fire. It is also no coincidence that the political gamblers, who are now testing their combination figured out in line with cold war cliches, are particularly eager advocates of stepped-up armament in Europe who now strongly support the deployment of American nuclear intermediate-range missiles, the first strike weapons, particularly in the FRG.

Concretely and frankly speaking, these people have just one aim in mind, namely to paralyze with their nationalist demagogical talk the activities of those FRG forces who care more about national interests than the imperial ambitions of the transatlantic nuclear warriors.

FRG'S WOERNER CRITICIZED FOR MISSILE STANCE

DW281249 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "What Is FRG Defense Minister Woerner Dissatisfied With and What Is He Demanding?"]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen: The German Society for Military Technology met in Bonn on Tuesday and Bundeswehr Minister Woerner delivered a speech there. Minister Woerner, who spoke about intermediate-range nuclear weapons in connection with the Geneva negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, made it clear that what he and the Bonn government were concerned with was not reducing intermediate-range weapons, but solely further rearmament -- in the nuclear as well as the conventional field.

Under the pretext that the West's defense preparedness was on the test stand in Geneva, the Bundeswehr minister called for the deployment of the new American intermediate-range missiles in West Europe in conformity with NATO's missile decision.

What Mr Woerner advises in this respect is adherence to the so-called zero option variant at the Geneva negotiations, although he is well aware that this variant excludes any Soviet-American agreement in Geneva and thus means that new U.S. intermediate-range missiles will be stationed in the Federal Republic.

Bundeswehr Minister Woerner knows quite well that his stand and his call for the stationing of American intermediate-range missiles in the Federal Republic does not meet with the approval of his country's people because 65 percent of the FRG people actually oppose the stationing of U.S. intermediate-range missiles and a numerous cities and regions in the FRG have been declared nuclear-free zones. Under these conditions, Minister Woerner resorts to a lie in an attempt to justify his striving for the missiles' deployment.

This lie is the allegation that a Soviet monopoly exists in the field of intermediate-range missiles in Europe. This monopoly, the Bundeswehr minister said solemnly, will not be accepted. Woerner said this to the German Society for Military Technology, as if this society didn't know that British and French intermediate-range missiles exist in West Europe and that Britain and France have announced that they will increase the number of their missiles and warheads. The 162 British and French intermediate-range missiles systems, which Minister Woerner does not see, are well known to the German Society for Military Technology. Likewise, the Soviet Union's proposals for solving the intermediate-range missile problem are well known to the society -- they include the proposal to reduce Soviet intermediate-range missiles to the same number which Britain and France have.

All proposals by the Soviet Union to solve the problem of intermediate-range weapons, including the issue of missiles, are not being rejected by Washington, where they are pushing for the stationing of missiles. In Bonn, too, certain quarters in society want the missiles to be stationed in the Federal Republic, as Minister Woerner demonstrates. This would greatly harm the relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union.

However, the Soviet Union is a determined opponent of such a development in Soviet-FRG relations, as stressed by Yuriy Andropov in the DER SPIEGEL interview. In this interview, Yuriy Andropov came out for cooperation between our two countries in the interest of securing peace in Europe and the world.

This raises the big question: Is the FRG Government prepared for such cooperation? If so, why did Minister Woerner call for the stationing of the missiles and for a stronger military-technical industry in the FRG? Why did he also call for the development of the West European arms industry and for unrestricted armament deals between West Europe and the United States?

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES FRG ARMS DEVELOPMENTS

PM281406 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Apr 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Militarist Program"]

[Text] Bonn, 27 Apr -- West German scientific research establishments are being drawn into the orbit of militarist preparations on an ever-increasing scale. As the weekly DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG emphasizes, the Flight and Spaceflight Research Institute has become an important center for the implementation of new military programs.

One of this establishment's chief tasks, the weekly writes, is to create a laser weapon system for the nineties.

A number of other FRG scientific research institutes are also working in the same direction.

This militarist program is being implemented in close contact with analogous U.S. establishments.

An agreement has been signed between the Governments of the FRG, Britain and France on collaboration in the sphere of creating new missile systems designed to hit enemy tanks. As the press bulletin of the West German Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm military aviation concern reports, the series production of these systems will begin in the nineties.

EUROPAEISCHE WEHRKUNDE, the journal of FRG and NATO military-political circles, emphasizes that the creation of new types of guided torpedoes for the FRG Navy, as well as missiles of the Kormoran II type designed to equip Tornado combat aircraft, is currently "in full swing."

DKP CHAIRMAN MIES ISSUES MAY DAY MESSAGE

LD290915 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Bonn April 29 TASS -- The Communists of the FRG, all the working people will celebrate May Day as the day of international solidarity of the working people under the slogans "For Peace and the Right to Work!", "Jobs Not Missiles!" and "Step Up Actions for the Interests of the Working People!" This is pointed out in the message of Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, which was issued here.

He points out that responsible for the present deterioration of the international situation is the U.S. Administration of President Reagan, which has taken course for the arms race and confrontation, deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in the FRG and other West European countries. Considering the devastating consequences of nuclear war, the responsibility of the working class for preventing war and preserving peace immeasurably grows, Herbert Mies points out. He noted also the growing might of the peace movement in the FRG, an intensification of actions against militaristic preparations. 1983, Herbert Mies stresses, should not become the year of the deployment of new American missiles in Europe. It should become a year of an even more active struggle for peace and the right to work.

RESIGNATION OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT REPORTED

Resignation Decision Adopted

LD291845 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Rome April 29 TASS -- At an emergency meeting of the Council of Ministers of Italy tonight in Rome, the government led by Christian Democrat Amintore Fanfani adopted the decision to resign. This move was preceded by the discussion, begun on April 28, in the Senate (upper house of the Italian Parliament), during which the government's activities in the political and socio-economic fields came in for serious criticism from both the opposition forces and representatives of parties constituting the ruling majority.

Fanfani's four-party coalition Cabinet, which included Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social-Democrats and Liberals had existed since December 1 of last year.

The Cabinet's resignation has been caused by the fact that on April 22 the Socialist Party, one of the principal coalition participants, adopted at its plenary meeting the decision to withdraw support to the government in Parliament, which led to the collapse of the ruling majority.

'Polemics' Cause Government's Fall

LD302225 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1700 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Commentary by observer Anatoliy Yuriyev]

[Text] The Fanfani Government has resigned. The press has said that the polemics between the Christian Democratic Party and the Socialist Party, which has resulted in the exit of Craxi's party from the quadripartite coalition, caused the fall of the 43d Italian post-war Government. But these polemics are the consequence of a much more serious phenomenon: the failure of the government's entire police.

In 5 months Fanfani did not manage to carry out one single promise to improve the socio-political situation in the country. On the contrary, the number of unemployed people and those working on short time has risen to 3 million. Production has fallen in many sectors of industry. As before, inflation and rising prices fall squarely on the shoulders of millions of Italian workers. The sums of money lost to the government because of tax evasion have reached astronomic proportions: 30 trillion lire. Instead of making the rich people pay -- it is they, after all, who have formed a real army of tax evaders -- Fanfani's government preferred to follow in the footsteps of its predecessors and unload the burden on new taxation expenditures. However, despite the acute shortage of capital, military expenditure went up by 17 percent. The Atlantic parish priests prevented a common sense approach to the country's requirements.
[passage indistinct]

Of course the main culprits for the umpteenth government failure are the Christian Democrats, whose party has dominated both the government and the Parliament for over 34 years. Even its coalition partners cannot hope for an alibi, because they have not produced anything to substantially correct the policy worked out by the Christian Democrats. Moreover, they are motivated by ambitions rather than the working population's interests.

Now the possible ways out for government crisis are being discussed. Of course, after the elections a couple of ministerial portfolios can be taken from the [word indistinct] party and given to those who have obtained one or two percent more votes. But this only temporarily resolves the government crisis. The political crisis will remain. Then everything will be back to square one. It is impossible to govern the country by following the road of antipopular measures. A government must lean on the people's support, act in the people's interests and have a representative nature if it is to resolve current problems. Neither the Christian Democratic government nor those of parties with which the former has shared power have any of those characteristics.

PRAVDA VIEWS RESULTS OF PORTUGUESE ELECTION

PM291031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[Oleg Ignatyev "Commentator's Column": "Faced With a Choice"]

[Text] Early elections to the Assembly of the Republic (the country's parliament) have been held in Portugal. More than 78 percent of the electorate voted.

The Socialist Party [PSP] won the largest number of seats, 99; the Social Democratic Party [PSD] won 72; the United People Alliance [APU], an electoral bloc comprising the Communist Party, the Portuguese Democratic Movement and independent democrats, won 44; and the Social Democratic Center party [CDS] won 29. The fate of the remaining six parliamentary seats is not clear as yet, but they cannot change the overall voting picture.

The elections showed that the Portuguese have resolutely rejected the policy pursued over the last 2 and 1/2 years by governments of the right-wing "Democratic Alliance" bloc comprising the PSD, CDS and the Popular Monarchist Party (which did not win a single seat at the election). Most voters came out in defense of the democratic gains of the 1974 April revolution. Democratic forces gained nearly 1 million more votes than the right-wing parties. Democratic forces will have an absolute majority of seats in the new parliament. There is now a real opportunity to create conditions which will help to extricate the country from the deep crisis caused by the right-wing parties' policy.

During the election campaign the PSP leadership declared its intention not to try to form an exclusively Socialist government if it got less than 50 percent of the seats in the election. Some 36.3 percent of the electorate voted for the Socialists. In this situation the position of the Communists, who stress that the problems facing the country cannot be solved unless the Communist Party is involved in the next government, assumes even greater importance. Portugal's democratic forces want the PSP leadership to abandon its obstructionist approach to the Communist Party and form a government in collaboration with deputies from the APU bloc. The new government would then have the support of an absolute majority of assembly of the republic deputies and the country's population.

At the same time, it is feared here that the PSP leadership may make a deal with the right-wing PSD, which has played a significant role in the "Democratic Alliance." This approach would mean the continuation of an already bankrupt policy and would be against the will of the millions of Portuguese who rejected the course of the right-wing Democratic Alliance bloc and voted for democratic forces.

SPANISH TU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD281704 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2130 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions a delegation from the Spanish Workers' Commissions Trade Union Confederation, led by Marcelino Camacho, has arrived in Moscow on an official visit. At the airport the delegation was met by Central Council of Trade Unions Chairman Stepan Shalayev, AUCCTU Secretary Subbotin, and other important officials.

SPANISH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD261158 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary Jose Luis Xifra de Oserin of Spain presented his credentials to Vasilii Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the Kremlin today.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches, Vasilii Kuznetsov and Jose Luis Xifra had a friendly conversation, in which Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Viktor Stukalin, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, took part.

FURTHER COMMENT ON SHULTZ VISIT TO MIDDLE EAST

Step Up Pressure on Lebanon

LD291258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Increasingly alarming reports are coming in from Lebanon, where the situation continues to deteriorate dangerously. In the occupied part of the Al-Biqa' Valley the Israeli military has effectively opened up a second front, this time against the Syrian military contingent located in the region by agreement with the Lebanese Government and under the mandate of the League of Arab States. The aggressors have brought up five crack divisions and have created a mighty armed fist for a trike against the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon. To the daily armed provocations have now been added military maneuvers, which the occupation forces have initiated on the dividing line between the two forces, simulating a so-called preemptive strike against the enemy.

There is nothing surprising about this. To break Syria and force it to renounce its resistance to the imperialist and Zionist intrigues has long been the aim of the Israeli ruling circles, and not their aim only. The Reagan administration, with the latest deliveries of ultramodern offensive weapons to its strategic ally, is effectively pushing Tel Aviv toward new aggression, this time against Syria. Furthermore, the inflammation of anti-Syrian militaristic passions in Israel has coincided with the appearance in the Middle East of a new White House envoy, Secretary of State Shultz.

In Washington the method of the notorious shuttle diplomacy has long been in fashion. As you know, special U.S. presidential envoy Habib has made repeated visits to the Middle East. Now the big guns have been brought into action in the form of Secretary of State Shultz.

The official aim of the trip by the high-ranking representative of the U.S. Administration is get the Lebanese-Israeli talks on withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon moving again. Washington is forced to admit that the mission of its emissary Habib, who spent 3 months carrying out his shuttle diplomacy between Tel Aviv and Beirut, has practically collapsed. And so the U.S. leadership urgently mustered and dispatched a fire brigade, which is to step up pressure on the central Lebanese authorities to get them to submit to the White House's and Israel's dictate. Meanwhile, using the talks as a screen, Tel Aviv is consolidating her position in the occupied Lebanese lands and is at the same time preparing to mount a widescale military operation against Damascus. and all this is being done with the consent and the full approval of the Reagan administration.

'Sordid Role' of Israel's 'Lawyer'

LD291315 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- TASS commentator Griogory Vasilyev writes:

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was on a brief visit in Lebanon to hold talks with that country's leaders.

Judging by press reports, the American emissary this time again appeared in the sordid role of Tel Aviv's lawyer and was trying to impose on Lebanon capitulatory variants for the settlement of the crisis on Israeli terms. Apparently, at the present stage the main efforts of Tel Aviv and Washington are directed at making maximum use of the fruit of the perfidious Israeli invasion of Lebanon, hanging over which is a real threat of loss of national independence and sovereignty.

The aggressor, which is responsible for the death of tens of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians, victims of the monstrous crimes in the Palestine Sabra and Shatila camps in Western Beirut, impudently demands a "prize for the crimes it has perpetrated, and is out to perpetuate its control of Lebanese territory.

By backing Tel Aviv, the USA, which also appears in Lebanon as an occupying power, again demonstrates its commitment to its partner in the military-political and anti-Arab alliance. While pressuring Lebanon, Washington pretends that there are no 508 and 509 U.N. Security Council resolutions which demand immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon's territory. Meanwhile, the implementation of these resolutions would open the way to the speediest settlement of the crisis situation, which has emerged and is conducive to the preservation of Lebanon's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

The Lebanese leadership is resolutely rejecting Tel Aviv's expansionist claims. The aggressor should go home -- this is the demand of Lebanon supported by the entire progressive world public.

U.S. Troop Buildup

LD010523 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 30 Apr 83

[From "Window on the Arab World" program by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The shuttle operation by George Shultz, the American secretary of state, in the Middle East continues. Shultz has visited Egypt, Israel, Lebanon and Israel again. Western news agencies say the American secretary of state intends to stay in the Middle East for a long period, and intends to visit, in addition to the above-mentioned states, a number of Arab countries. The observers point out that Shultz prefers to restrict himself to general, vague sentences and phrases in his answers to questions concerning the real purpose of his tour in the Middle East and concerning the results of his talks in the countries which he has visited.

But through this fog, a person can see clear lines of the aims which Washington assigned Shultz before he was sent to the Middle East. For instance, the American secretary of state alluded several times, after his talks with Menachem Begin and other Zionist leaders, to increasing the number of the American forces in Lebanon and extending their mission. Shultz also stated that he can now envision clearly the areas where the American Marines will be stationed. Why now in particular? Because George Shultz had consultations in Israel with the Israeli minister of defense, the heads of Israeli intelligence, and a large number of high-ranking officers in the Israeli Army. All this forms a basis for assuming that the American secretary of state is trying with Tel Aviv, within the framework of American-Israeli strategic cooperation treaty, to force upon Lebanon a treaty that actually means expanding the American military presence in Lebanon under any conditions and requiring the withdrawal of the Syrian contingent of the Arab deterrent forces and the Palestinian formations stationed in the Al-Biqa' Valley. This only means depriving Lebanon of sovereignty and transforming it into an American-Israeli bridgehead to intimidate and organize provocations against the other Arab countries, above all against Syria.

Soviet Peace Proposal Cited

LD301600 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] The situation in the Middle East remains to be the subject of grave concern.

Israel is fortifying its positions on the occupied southern Lebanon. It is threatening to attack Syria. More from our observer Valentin Lapin:

Against the background of these developments American State Secretary George Shultz is making his tour of the Middle East. His mission is being advertised as that of a peace-maker. But the public believes less and less in that. A BBC correspondent has even predicted that the state secretary will soon understand, even before his tour ends, that he is hitting his head against the wall. Why? Just because he has nothing else in his portfolio except for the Reagan peace plan, already rejected by the Arabs. This plan cannot be taken in earnest since it gives advantage to Israel and damages the interests of the Arabs. It offers no solution to the Middle East conflict as it denies the 4 million Palestinian population the right to have a state of their own.

In fact Washington peacemakers offer peace based on violence. In Beirut State Secretary Shultz could see ruins of residential quarters -- the aftermath of the Israeli aggression committed with the help of American arms. The aggression was the outcome of the Camp David peace process. Now attempt is being made by threatening Syria to sell the Reagan plan, which covers by peace rhetoric the desire of Israel and the United States to establish a hegemony over the Arab countries of the Middle East. This policy of unceremonious diktat and aggression has turned the Middle East into a dangerous hotbed of international tension.

Active efforts are required to restore genuine peace there as quickly as possible. The only logical alternative for achieving it is this: Israel must withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967. The Palestinian Arabs must be granted their inalienable rights, including the right to have their own independent state. The right must be secured for all the countries of the region to develop independently and in safe conditions. This is the way to a settlement proposed by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. These countries favor the convocation of an international conference where guarantees of a peace settlement could be worked out and ensured. Taking part in this conference will be all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs. The United Nations may play an important part in realizing that plan.

The approach of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to a settlement approved at the top-level meeting of the Arabs in Fez. The important thing is to look for solutions not in separate deals, as the United States sees it, but in the overall, comprehensive and just settlement. The current explosion prone situation in the Middle East has been caused by the maneuvering of the United States and the American-Israeli conspiracy against the Arabs. Naturally, the American-Israeli policy meets with the increasing opposition of the Arabs.

PFLP'S HABASH STATEMENT ON SOVIET SUPPORT

LD292253 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Statement by George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, "who is currently visiting the Soviet Union" -- date not given; live or recorded]

[Text] First, I would like to take the opportunity to convey my deep and sincere greetings to all the workers of the world, to all the toilers in the world, wherever they may be on earth. As for Soviet workers and toilers, in particular, I would like to greet them and shake their hands, as the Soviet state, the workers and peasants state, is now the fortress and pillar that supports and reinforces the struggles of all the peoples of the world.

We are fortunate to live at this historical moment, when there is great support for all the workers of the world, as typified by the Soviet Union led by the Soviet working class.

I wish Soviet workers complete success in implementing all the great tasks which they undertake and which were outlined for them by the recent CPSU conference. Soviet workers are responsible for preserving peace, the continuation of progress, supporting the peoples and the success of socialism and communism. I wish the Soviet working class success in implementing all these tasks.

As for the Palestinian workers, I wish them success in their struggle against their national enemy. We in Palestine are currently facing a national liberation stage. I wish the Palestinian working class, which has a great historical role in the struggle against British colonialism and Zionism, a leading role, or the leading role, in leading the struggles of our Palestinian masses [word indistinct] to make the mission of national liberation succeed. I want it to be the backbone of the struggles of students, clerks, peasants and officials, because the working class when it perceives its missions, when it organizes itself and its masses, is the only class which can implement these great achievements.

PLO EMERGENCY SESSION HELD IN DAMASCUS

LD020451 Moscow TASS in English 0423 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Damascus May 2 TASS -- The Military Council of the Palestinian revolution has held an emergency expanded session in the Syrian capital. The meeting, chaired by Yasir 'Arafat, studied the situation in the Middle East in the light of a possible Israeli aggression against Arab nations and the U.S.-orchestrated political offensive against the PLO.

Speaking at the meeting, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee emphasised that the United States has entered in the region a dangerous collusion with Israel, which has amassed its troops and is threatening to attack Syrian troops and Palestinian military units in the Al-Biqa' Valley. On the trip by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the leader of the Palestinian revolution said it pursued the aim of subordinating the Middle East countries to U.S. diktat.

PDRY MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS SOVIET UNION

PM 1445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Apr 83 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of leading political workers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Armed Forces headed by Captain Salih Ubayd Ahmad, acting chief of the Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union 20-27 April 1983. In addition to Moscow, the delegation visited the Kiev Military District.

The South Yemeni political workers familiarized themselves with the experience of party political work in administrations of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and the Kiev Military District Political Directorate, as well as with the work practice of the party political apparatus of a formation and of the Kiev Higher Navy Political School. The PDRY guests visited the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy.

The delegation members visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

The South Yemeni comrades showed great interest in familiarizing themselves with the production process at the Lepse Plant and the workers' life, living conditions and leisure and with the sights of Moscow and Kiev.

The delegation was received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. An exchange of opinions took place on topical problems of party political work in the Armed Forces of the USSR and the PDRY, and on other questions of mutual interest. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

The delegation left for home on 27 April.

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE STATEMENT CONDEMNS ISRAEL

LD291612 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Follows the full text of the statement issued by the Soviet Peace Committee:

"The Soviet peaceful public is indignant at the arbitrary rule of the Israelis on the occupied Arab territories.

"The policy of genocide pursued by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian people, barbarous acts of Zionist militarists against the civilian population, and blatant violations of elementary norms of international law have been condemned by the entire world community. Wide public learnt about the facts of the use of nerve toxic agents against the peaceful Arab population on the occupied territories. Cases of poisoning of hundreds of peaceful civilians on the occupied territories, Palestinian children among them, rouse rightful indignation among the honest people of the Soviet Union. It is with indignation that they learn about new facts of terror and repression against the participants in mass protest demonstrations sparked off by the policy of genocide and the arbitrary rule of the Israeli authorities in east Jerusalem, Nabulus, Hebron, Ramallah and many other cities in the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip. To disperse these demonstrations occupation troops open fire, use tear-gas, and make massive arrests among the demonstrators.

"The policy of confiscation and distribution of Arab lands among the Israeli settlers continues. By heavily populating these regions, the Zionists are striving to bring nearer the implementation of their plan for the establishment of 'greater Israel'. By now 140 militarised settlements have already been established on the illegally occupied territories. With their help Tel Aviv is striving to implement its plans of 'creeping annexation' of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

"All these sinister actions of Tel Aviv are directed toward one aim: through terror and intimidation with the threat of direct extermination of an entire people to make it abandon its lands. In implementing their criminal plans, the Israeli expansionists heavily rely on the assistance and support of U.S. patrons.

"Tel Aviv rulers will not conceal from the world public opinion the facts of genocide against the civilian population either by quelling protest demonstrations, or arresting foreign correspondents, or by any other means. Soviet peace supporters together with all the honest people of this planet are confident that neither brute terror on the part of the fascist-like Israeli thugs, nor the use of toxic agents, nor any other acts of genocide and arbitrary rule of the occupation authorities will break the will of the Arab people of Palestine to carry on with its struggle for its legitimate rights.

"The Soviet Peace Committee reiterates its solidarity with the struggle of the people of Palestine for the establishment of its own independent state -- struggle waged under the guidance of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"We call upon the United Nations, on authoritative international organisations, and the entire world community to conduct a thorough investigation into the facts of genocide against the civilian population of the Israeli-occupied territories, to punish severely those guilty [words indistinct] to the Israeli actions aimed at exterminating the Palestinian people."

USSR, EGYPT SIGN CULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL

LD301836 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] A protocol for cultural and scientific cooperation in 1983-84 has been signed in Cairo by the Soviet Union and the Arab Republic of Egypt. The protocol provides for the continuous widening of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of culture, science, education, sports and information. It also provides for exchanges in the fields of art, cinema and the publication of books. The protocol for cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed by Yuriy Kirichenko, chairman of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Department of Cultural Relations With Foreign countries and by 'Ali al-Hadidi, head of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry's Cultural and Technical Cooperation Department. 'Ali al-Hadidi, the head of the Egyptian delegation, delivered a speech after the signing of the protocol, in which he said:

[Begin recording] Our cultural relations with the Soviet Union actually began in 1956. The last executive program was signed in 1980 for a 2-year period; today we will sign the new executive program for 1983-84. This program covers many fields. In education and higher education it covers things such as exchanging professors, granting scholarships and teaching Arabic and Russian. It also provides for consolidating ties between the various universities in the two countries. This program also covers the cultural field. It calls for exchanging artistic and musical troupes, as well as for providing the Ministry of Culture's Academy of Arts with certain experts. In addition to all of these, other fields such as information, tourism, youth and sports are also fully covered.

This program is considered to be one of the strongest programs Egypt has concluded with friendly states and with states which give the Arab Republic of Egypt all-round assistance. I thank Ambassador Kirichenko because the talks were characterized by a profound spirit and were aimed at consolidating the two countries' relationship in these fields. We have not forgotten that he was a cultural adviser for 6 years. It is his work then that had a great effect on the success of these negotiations in the interest of both countries. The two countries are working to consolidate and strengthen this success. [end recording]

Yuriy Kirichenko spoke on behalf of the Soviet delegation which arrived in Cairo to sign the cultural and scientific cooperation program. In his speech he said:

[Begin recording in Russian, fading into Arabic translation] Mr Ambassador 'Ali al-Hadidi, dear friends and comrades. First I would like to congratulate you for signing the Egyptian-Soviet cultural and scientific cooperation program, which provides for continuing the development of our relations and contacts in the fields of sciences, higher education, culture, art, information and sports. This demonstrates in itself that we are proceeding on the right path, the path of continuing to develop cooperation between the two countries, between the Soviet Union and Egypt. There is no doubt that the realization of this program will enrich the culture of the two countries and will serve the interests of the two peoples.

DEMICHEV-LED DELEGATION'S MOZAMBIQUE VISIT CONTINUES

Demichev Presents Gifts

LD021028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, who is heading a CPSU delegation to the Fourth Congress of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], has handed to Graca Machel, minister of education and culture of the People's Republic of Mozambique, about 60 prints of the works of Soviet artists. These works, which are now on display at an exhibition in Maputo, were given to Mozambique on the occasion of the Frelimo congress. In accepting the friendly gift, Graca Machel said that the Frelimo party has always attached great significance to the cultural ties between Mozambique and the Soviet Union and continues to do so.

CPSU Greets Congress

LD291546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 29 Apr 83

[CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the Fourth Mozambique Liberation Front Congress]

[Text] Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the delegates of the Fourth Congress of Frelimo, the recognized vanguard of the Mozambican working people.

Your congress is a major event in the life of the Mozambique People's Republic. Inspired by the life-giving teaching of scientific socialism, Frelimo has come to the congress strengthened ideologically and organizationally, enriched by creative experience, and having proved in practice that it can cope with the difficult tasks in strengthening national independence and building a new society.

The decisions you make will become for the party and people an action program aimed at advancing Mozambique along the road of socialist development.

The Fourth Frelimo Congress is being held in conditions of a dangerous aggravation of the international situation. Having proclaimed a crusade against the forces of socialism, democracy and national liberation, aggressive imperialist circles, headed by the United States, are engaged in a criminal game with mankind's destinies and are pushing the world toward a nuclear catastrophe. An integral part of this policy are the aggressive subversive actions which the Republic of South Africa racists, supported and encouraged by the U.S. Administration, have mounted against Mozambique and other states of southern Africa.

In the difficult conditions of living in a frontline state, the people of Mozambique, under the leadership of Frelimo, are rebuffing the intrigues of external and internal reaction and are making a worthy contribution to strengthening peace and international security in Africa and throughout the world.

The Soviet people are in solidarity with the courageous struggle of the Frelimo party. The bonds of friendship, which have been tested by time, will continue to grow stronger and develop in the interests of the Soviet and Mozambique peoples, in the name of the triumph of the ideals of peace and socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes fruitful and successful work to the fourth Frelimo Congress.

USSR'S MOZAMBIQUE ENVOY TO ACT FOR LESOTHO

PM290811 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed "announcement"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Yuriy Faddeyevich Sepelev, the USSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Mozambique, to act conjointly as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Lesotho.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETES UN ECONOMIC GROUP

LD282346 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- "The Soviet Union is consistently opposed to attempts to divide Africa into spheres of influence and advocates the legitimate right of the people of every country to decide independently, without outside interference, their internal affairs." This is stressed in a message of greetings sent by the Council of Ministers of the USSR to the participants in the jubilee, 18th session of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa who have met in the capital of Ethiopia.

The Soviet Union, the message says, "stands resolutely and consistently on the side of those who even today have to fight for freedom and independence, who have to repel the onslaught of an aggressor or are threatened with aggression. The Soviet Union unflinchingly supports the struggle waged by African states for economic independence, for complete sovereignty over their natural resources, for restructuring international economic relations on the basis of justice and democracy, and for establishing a new international economic order."

Aid and assistance to African countries in their struggle for overcoming economic backwardness is a principled policy of the Soviet State, the document says. "We intend to continue to develop mutually beneficial and equal cooperation and trade, economic, scientific and technical contacts with those newly free countries of the continent which show an interest in them."

The Council of Ministers of the USSR points out that in the present day conditions of an aggravated international situation, caused by the policy of the aggressive forces of imperialism, the questions of removing the threat of war and curbing the arms race are more urgent than ever before. "They concern all the countries without exception," the document further stresses. "The Soviet Union believes that the difficulties and tension characterizing the present-day international situation can and must be overcome by the joint efforts of the peace-loving nations."

Mankind, the document reads, cannot reconcile itself indefinitely to the arms race and wars unless it wants to put its future on stake. Progress towards disarmament could make it possible to release vast resources by freezing or even reducing military budgets. Part of the saved means currently consumed by arms production could be used to render assistance to the developing states.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR welcomes the energetic actions of independent African countries for peace, for establishing a nuclear weapon-free zone in Africa and peace zones in the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean, and for the early and complete elimination of the last centers of colonialism and racism.

U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE EXTENDING TO WEST AFRICA

LD291325 Moscow in French to Africa 1930 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Commentary by observer Aleksey Grigoriyev: "A Show of Muscle"]

[Excerpts] For 3 days the Stars and Stripes fluttered on Abidjan harbor. U.S. Navy warships, the ultramodern aircraft carrier Carl Vinson and the cruiser Texas are visiting the port of the Ivorian capital. The U.S. State Department announced that this visit comes within the context of the strengthening of friendship between the United States and the Ivory Coast.

However, in the light of President Reagan's foreign policy it takes on a somewhat different character. It is well known that President Reagan is openly implementing a policy aimed at extending its military presence throughout the world.

Washington has also included the African Continent in the sphere of vital interests of the United States. The United States has an armada of around 40 warships in the Indian Ocean near the East African coast. Tens of thousands of officers and men of the Rapid Deployment Force are stationed in African approaches. Currently the United States has bases on African territory in Kenya, Somalia, Morocco and Egypt. They are stepping up in every way their military cooperation with South Africa.

There is every reason to believe that it is now West Africa's turn. The impression is gained that the United States is preparing to grip the whole of Africa in a vice. It is from this point of view that we should see the visit by U.S. Navy ships to the Ivorian capital.

CIA INVOLVED IN 'SUBVERSION' AGAINST AFRICA

LD221003 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

Washington has again found itself under fire of criticism in Africa, this time because of the new scandalous exposures of the activities of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency against independent African states. It has been learnt that U.S. embassies served as an umbrella for staging acts of terrorism by the U.S. CIA agents, while high-ranking American diplomats, including the ambassadors, are everywhere involved in preparing such actions.

Following the expulsion from Mozambique of terrorists with American diplomatic passports and the fiasco suffered by the Washington secret services in Zambia, crying facts became known of interference by the officials of U.S. embassies in the internal affairs of Nigeria and Ghana.

The CIA report to the U.S. ambassador in Lagos, which has leaked into the press, points out in particular the need to throw political life in Nigeria into confusion.... a valuable precedent for which, as the report puts it, may be a similar operation in Chile.

Acting hand in glove with I. Pickering, the U.S. ambassador to Lagos, the CIA agents were hatching plans to assassinate a number of leading Nigerian political figures in an attempt to install a pro-American military dictatorship in that biggest African country.

The U.S. Ambassador to Accra T. Smith was implicated in a sordid effort to prepare a coup in Ghana with the use of mercenaries. At the Ghanaian newspaper PEOPLES DAILY GRAPHIC said, all questions in connection with that adventure were reported by a CIA fixed-post spy directly to the head of Washington's diplomatic representation. As nobody restricts the CIA in its actions and spendings, the newspaper points out, its agents recruit the people they need for carrying out any type of subversive activities, including physical short work [as received] of progressive figures, economic sabotage, the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons, misinformation, and other acts aimed at destabilizing the revolutionary process.

Washington's interference in the affairs of Nigeria and Ghana, which is unprecedented in its crudeness and impudence, is no exception but rather a rule for American policy vis-a-vis the developing states. As THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE admits, the CIA has made a long "black list" of the countries against whom these efforts by the U.S. subversive agency are directed. The plans for destabilizing progressive regimes in Africa fully attune to the Reagan administration's notorious "new African policy".

The CIA closely coordinates its criminal activities against independent Africa with secret services of other NATO countries. This is envisaged by the secret agreements stemming from the decision to spread the sphere of activities of that aggressive block to the whole of Africa. At its latest session the NATO council decided to launch a psychological warfare against Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Benin, and a number of other countries.

New subversive terrorist organizations are being set up and the already existing ones are being strengthened. The secret services of the USA and of the other imperialist states permanently spy on the leading figures of a number of African states. It is noteworthy, the PEOPLES DAILY GRAPHIC points out, that the U.S. embassy is next door to Ghana's ministries, the French embassy stands near the building of Ghana's staff of the Armed Forces, while the French cultural centre stands close to the residence of the government of the republic.

The CIA's sinister and dirty tricks have already long been notorious, THE WASHINGTON POST admits. It must be added that the United States which has turned its Central Intelligence Agency into one of the main instruments of American "diplomacy", has the same bad reputation in Africa.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON REAGAN SPEECH TO CONGRESS

To Protect U.S. Security

PY010222 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Commentary by Valentin Mashkin]

[Excerpts] Today I will talk about the speech that President Reagan delivered yesterday. Reagan's speech was filled with unusual characteristics.

It was the first time in the history of the United States that a chief of state had dedicated his entire speech to the situation in Central America.

Through its actions in Central America, Washington is trying to show the whole world, particularly Latin America, that it will not give up its dominating positions wherever they may be without putting up a fight. Of course in his speech Ronald Reagan justified these indecent objectives by noting that the defense of democracy in Central America is the United States' sacred duty.

But one wonders what democracy he is talking about? Perhaps that which is personified by D'Aubuisson and Rios Montt, the hangmen of El Salvador and Guatemala. But the word democracy when referring to Latin America has been synonymous with a pro-U.S. dictatorship for many years in Washington.

In general terms, the President did not inform the legislators and the U.S. people who were watching him on television about any new developments regarding Washington's Latin American policy. The only news was that the Washington hierarchy has created a new position: a special envoy for Central America. But this is no news if Washington does not change its policy in the region.

Nevertheless, let us review some specific points of the presidential speech since this is the first time that Washington has discussed its Central American policy in such a detailed manner.

The president summarized this policy in four basic points:

1. He urged all Central American countries to achieve an agreement for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and military advisers. This is a tremendous lie. It is precisely U.S. military advisers who train in Honduras the Somozists who later enter Nicaraguan territory. It is precisely the U.S. military advisers who oversee the punitive actions carried out by the Salvadoran and Guatemalan gorillas.
2. He urged rebels to fight through the ballot boxes instead of fighting with bullets. This is an old trick. Elections have already been held in El Salvador. However, does this mean that freedom and justice have been established there? No, not at all. The same arbitrary situations occur and the genocide continues. According to the U.S. organization American Watch there have been 1,300 deaths of noncombatant civilians who were the victims of the security forces during the first 3 months of 1983.
3. He urged Central American countries to stop supporting the rebels in neighboring countries. This is clearly alluding to Nicaragua. However, Reagan was unable to give specific evidence about the alleged aid that the Sandinist government is granting to Salvadoran guerrillas. But there is a very simple reason for this: There is no such evidence.
4. The President noted that the United States aspires to put an end to the arms race in Central America. Well, well! One does not know whether to laugh or cry. Everyone knows that Central American countries are packed with U.S. arms, and that even the guerrillas are armed with U.S.-made weapons that have been confiscated from the enemy.

After discussing these points, Reagan put a special emphasis on El Salvador and Nicaragua. Regarding El Salvador, the U.S. President said: Since the Salvadoran Government is complying with its commitments of democracy, reform and free elections, the United States should increase its military and financial aid. But as we have already noted there is no democracy in El Salvador but rather a terrorist regime.

Regarding Nicaragua, the U.S. President said the following: There is a dictatorship in Nicaragua. How easily do people in Washington play with words! With what insolence they say that white is black and vice versa. Ronald Reagan went so far as to say that the Sandinist government is lying when it charges that the United States wants the fall of the Sandinist government. But one wonders, what are the Somozist gangs that were sent by Washington doing in Nicaragua? Are they on a tour, perhaps?

The master of the White House tried to justify his Central American policy by noting the interest in protecting the security of the United States and of the entire Western Hemisphere. But, of course, Latin America has been brought into this for no reason at all, and one is quite aware that the Nicaraguan militia and Salvadoran rebels pose no threat to U.S. security. The real issue here is that every time that a Latin American country refuses to continue being the United States' backyard, people in Washington always make a lot of noise about the threat that this poses to U.S. military interests. As expected, Reagan issued harsh criticisms against the Soviet Union and Cuba, which, he said, are striving to destabilize the entire region, from the Panama Canal to Mexico. As expected, there was no evidence given in this regard to [words indistinct]. Lies have again become another tool of Washington's foreign policy.

Moreover, to end this commentary on the U.S. President's speech, let us note that this speech made plain Washington's aspiration to continue intensifying its interference in Central American domestic affairs. We must also add that the EFE News Agency reported from Washington that the U.S. Democratic Party, through Senator Dodd, has stated that Reagan's Central American policy will unavoidably lead to greater bloodshed in this region.

'Lies' About Central America

LD291821 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 29 Apr 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Political Observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto has called U.S. President Reagan's statement on the threat supposedly posed by his country to the whole of Central America "thoroughly false." In an interview with the NBC and CBS television companies the Nicaraguan foreign minister stressed that, contrary to Reagan's assertions, there are no foreign troops at all on Nicaraguan territory.

We will add that the President's remarks that the United States has tried to hold talks with Nicaragua on the disagreements between the two countries are also lies. As d'Escoto pointed out, Nicaragua is holding bilateral talks with the other Central American countries. He stated that we have also invited the United States to begin talks with us, but they are conducting a policy of systematically refusing talks. Miguel d'Escoto also reported that Nicaragua is proposing the conclusion of a non-aggression pact that would envisage refusing to provide assistance to any armed grouping that had the aim of overthrowing the government of another country. However, as is known, the United States is giving assistance to just this kind of group -- the Somozist rabble which is aiming to overthrow the legitimate government of Nicaragua.

The facts? How many would you like? Here are today's. As Commander Javier Pichardo, the commander of the military district of the northern regions of Nicaragua, stated, the Somoquist groups have again made incursions into Nicaraguan territory with the aim of seizing part of it and declaring a provisional government there. However, the bandits failed. They were resoundingly rebuffed by units of the Sandinist People's Army. The aggressors suffered considerable losses; nevertheless, one might expect a new attack from the counterrevolution at any moment, specifically in the Department of Nueva Segovia. There are more than 2,000 Somozists concentrated close to this zone, on Honduran territory.

Here is another fact which confirms the sinister plans of the enemies of the Sandinista revolution. They are striving to open up a new front of aggression, not in the north now, but in the south of Nicaragua, from Costa Rica. It has come to light that a group of more than 200 Somozists has made an attempt to penetrate the southern Department of Rio San Juan, and there too the aggressors were defeated. Seventy bandits were taken prisoner, the rest fled Nicaraguan territory. As the commander of the 9th Infantry Brigade of the Sandinist People's Army, Commander (Tercero) said, an even more dangerous military situation could come about in the south of Nicaragua than in the northern regions. According to the available data, he pointed out, the Somozists are preparing mass attacks on Nicaragua in this region.

And one more brief report, which confirms the unseemly policy of the United States regarding the progressive regimes of Central America.

President Reagan has decided to send a special envoy, former Democratic Senator Richard Stone, you see him here on the screen, to this region. [video of Senator Stone speaking to newsmen and being greeted by Reagan] He will have the broadest possible powers for interference in the internal affairs of the Central American countries. Well, Reagan's choice is not accidental, since Richard Stone, a millionaire, is an obvious ultra-rightwing reactionary. He has continually expressed his hatred for Cuba, Nicaragua and the Salvadoran patriots. I do not think that such a man will come as a peacemaker to Central America, rather the reverse: He will promote the aggressive plots of him who sent him there.

I'll show you two photographs which confirm American interference in Central American affairs. They were received from El Salvador. Here in the first picture are American Green Berets, you see them, the very same ones that were glorified for their cruelty in Vietnam. They are instructing soldiers of the Salvadoran anti-people's junta. [photograph of Green Berets shown]

In the second picture we see an American Hughes military helicopter, which is taking part in operations against the patriotic forces. I would add that such combat helicopters and other weapons are continually coming into El Salvador and are not only used against the partisans. Bombs are thrown from helicopters on the civilian population, and assault and punitive troops land from them, wiping whole villages off the face of the earth.

There is one more video. A protest demonstration has been held in the Nicaraguan capital, Managua, against U.S. policy. Hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans walked through the streets of the town calling for a halt to U.S. aggression against their country and against crude interference in the affairs of El Salvador, Guatemala and other countries. The demonstrators chanted "Reagan! Hands off Central America!" They emphatically condemned his intention to provoke open confrontation in Central America, which Reagan openly stated during his speech in the U.S. Congress. [video of demonstration shown]

STONE APPOINTED CENTRAL AMERICAN SPECIAL ENVOY

LD291519 MOSCOW TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, 29 Apr (TASS) -- President Reagan has announced the appointment of a double-dyed reactionary, former Florida Senator Richard Stone, as special envoy for Central America. He will be granted wide powers to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries of the region.

Stone is such an odious character that his appointment has aroused protests even in Congress. From March 1981, this protege of Reagan's has been performing the functions of paid agent of the bloody Guatemala regime, where, according to his own words, he was responsible "for improving the human rights position."

In actual fact, Stone was engaged in the fabricating of "evidence" of the "improvement" that was needed by the Reagan administration so it could lift the embargo on deliveries of American weapons to the Guatemala butchers, who are pursuing a policy of genocide against their own people. This embargo was adopted following public pressure. Putting great stakes on this "regime which is friendly to Washington" in suppressing the national liberation movements in Central America, and regarding it as a springboard for aggression against Cuba and Nicaragua, the U.S. Administration proceeded to actively arm the Guatemala puppets once the embargo was lifted. In the current fiscal year it plans allocating \$64.6 million in the form of military aid.

Stone's name was also mentioned in the press in connection with the setting up militarized camps of Somozist die-hards in Guatemala. Such centers for training terrorists are well known to the former senator of a state on the territory of which there are no less than a dozen or so "hornets' nests" of cut-throats made up of anti-Cuban and anti-Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary riff-raff. They are being taught "the art to kill" by CIA instructors and professionals from among the "Green Berets" -- American special purpose troops.

The new U.S. special envoy does not hide the fact that he feels a burning hatred for the government of national rebirth in Nicaragua, for the El Salvador patriots who are waging a courageous struggle against a bloody dictatorship, or for revolutionary Cuba. Stone proved himself to be one of the most fervent champions of the U.S. aggressive course regarding the island of freedom. It was precisely on his initiative that in 1979 slanderous rumors were spread about the mythical "concentration of Soviet troops on Cuba." Even the then Secretary of Defense H. Brown was forced to disown this "canard." Having earned for himself the reputation of the vehement reactionary, Stone failed in the 1980 elections to the Senate. However, he has now found himself in favor with the White House, which has taken a course toward open interference and armed adventures in Central America.

VENEZUELA'S ZAMBRANO DEPARTS USSR 30 APRIL

LD300729 Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Kiev April 30 TASS -- Jose Alberto Zambrano, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Venezuela, left the Soviet Union today. He has been in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

III. 2 May 83

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

R 1

SOVIET LEADERS, PEOPLE CELEBRATE MAY DAY

Red Square Festivities

LD010845 Moscow TASS in English 0748 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 1 TASS -- A mass demonstration of the Muscovites was held in Red Square today under the slogans glorifying peace and creative labour, friendship and cooperation of all peoples of earth, consolidation of peace and security on our planet. It began at 10 a.m. when the first columns of demonstrators marched past the Lenin Mausoleum.

The demonstrators warmly greeted General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov, other Soviet leaders, who were present on the rostrum of the mausoleum. Present at the guest stands were veterans of the CPSU and October Revolution, front-rank workers, representatives of the Moscow public, delegations from more than 100 countries of the world who came to the USSR for the May Day celebrations, representatives of the diplomatic corps.

Predominant in the festive design of columns were elements devoted to the labour accomplishments of the Soviet people, implementation of the party's decisions aimed at increasing efficiency of production, raising the well-being of the Soviet people. On the streamers one could see excerpts from the report of the Central Statistical Board of the USSR on economic results in the first quarter of 1983. The Soviet people rejoice at these results.

One could see on red streamers slogans of the CPSU Central Committee for the May Day celebrations: "Fraternal Greetings to the Communist and Workers' Parties", "Fraternal Greetings to the Working Class of Capitalist Countries." The Soviet people-internationalist welcome on the day of the international festival of labour and peace their comrades in class in all countries, wish them successes in the struggle for their rights, against imperialist oppression and exploitation.

Sympathies of the Soviet people have always been on the side of the peoples fighting for freedom, independence and prosperity of their countries. Vividly seen amid bright spring greenery and flowers in Red Square were the words of greetings to the peoples of developing countries: "Fraternal Greetings to the Peoples Waging Courageous Struggle for Consolidation of National Independence and Social Progress", "Fraternal Greetings to the Peoples Who Freed Themselves from Colonial Yoke and Who Opted for the Path of Socialist Development".

"Peace to the World" is nearly the most popular slogan which was in every column of the Muscovites who passed across Red Square. The Soviet people, tireless fighters for peace, friendship and fraternal cooperation of all peoples, remain true to themselves also on the day of bright May Day holiday. The doves, symbol of peace, are soaring over Moscow.

Moscow TV Screens Parade

LD011040 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0545 GMT on 1 May begins a live relay of the May Day parade from Red Square. Establishing shots show crowd scenes and views over Moscow. Soldiers are seen marching. Male and female presenter's explain the background to May Day. Footage of the 1919 May Day parade is shown, with shots of Lenin addressing those present.

At 0758 GMT applause is heard and the leaders are shown emerging from the Lenin Mausoleum to climb the steps to the presidium. Next, Andropov, Tikhonov and Gromyko are shown on top of the presidium. The announcer names those present as "Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee."

The various leaders are seen taking up their positions. Next, Pioneers ascend the steps of the presidium with bouquets for the leaders. A group of unidentified officers is seen standing on a podium below the main presidium. Placards of the leaders can be seen in Red Square. The largest placard depicts Andropov but the smaller ones are too indistinct to identify properly.

At 0603 GMT the parade is declared open and closeups are shown of workers carrying flags, placards and flowers. Occasionally the camera intercuts to show groups of the leaders on the presidium. At 0606 GMT a pan shot shows the leaders standing in order, from left to right, two unidentified officers, Kutakhov, and unidentified officer, Gorshkov, a further two unidentified officers, Sokolov, Yepishev, Kulikov, Ogarkov, Ustinov, Andropov, Tikhonov, Grishin, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Aliyev, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kuznetsov, Dolgikh, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Tusakov and Ryzhkov.

At 0615 GMT as the parade is in progress, a presenter interviews a veteran of the battle of Stalingrad on the significance of May Day. Following further shots of the procession, at 0628 GMT the director of the Ordzhonikidze Plant is interviewed, followed at 0632 GMT by an interview with a writer and at 0635 GMT by a further interview with Czechoslovak trade union visitors. Next, a poet recites one of his works. Further shots of the parade follow and at 0646 GMT a visiting Greek PASOK party figure is interviewed. Next, at 0651 GMT, a kolkhoz chairman is interviewed. A closeup of a placard showing Andropov speaking with workers at Moscow's Ordzhonikidze Plant is shown in the procession.

At 0656 GMT Cosmonauts Malyshev and Aksionov are shown being interviewed. At 0657 GMT historical film footage of the 1933 May Day parade is shown. It depicts aircraft dropping parachutists and armored vehicles crossing Red Square.

Next, at 0703 GMT two poets recite works in praise of May Day, followed by an interview with Italian trade union officials. During the interviews the camera cuts occasionally to shots of the leadership on the presidium.

At 0716 GMT a pan shot of the leadership shows the lineup, from left to right, two unidentified officers, Kutakhov, an unidentified officer, Gorshkov, a further two unidentified officers, Sokolov, Yepishev, Kulikov, Ogarkov, Ustinov, Andropov, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Grishin, Gorbachev, Aliyev, Ponomarev, Kuznetsov, Dolgikh, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Rusakov, Solomentsev and Ryzhkov. Solomentsev and Gromyko have changed their positions since the last pan shot. In this shot Ustinov and Andropov are shown in conversation, as are Tikhonov and Gromyko.

At 0717 GMT the leader of a Komsomol student construction team is interviewed.

At 0728 GMT a voice praises the party and state as the parade ends. A long shot shows the leaders turning away to leave the presidium. At 0730 GMT the marchers are seen leaving Red Square. The relay concludes at 0732 GMT.

Chernenko Portrait Displayed

AU291514 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Excerpt] (ANSA) -- Moscow, April 29 -- The appearance of the face of Soviet Politburo member Konstantin Chernenko among the portraits mounted in Moscow's streets for Sunday's May Day celebrations today scotched rumors that the 71-year-old politician has fallen into disgrace, Kremlin watchers said.

Chernenko Absence Discussed

NC011824 Paris AFP in English 1806 GMT 1 May 83

[By Dominique Watier]

[Text] Moscow, May 1 (AFP) -- Konstantin Chernenko, who ranks second in the Soviet hierarchy, was believed by observers here to be in serious difficulties because of his absence from the traditional May Day celebrations today in Red Square.

Mr Chernenko's absence from the reviewing platform atop Lenin's tomb where Soviet Yuriy Andropov and other officials (?watched) the annual parade, was especially remarked because he has not recently made a public appearance.

It is the third time in a month that Mr Chernenko, a close collaborator of the late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, has failed to appear at ceremonies traditionally attended by the country's top leaders.

Mr Chernenko last appeared in public at a ceremony devoted to the works of Lenin. His absence from the public scene has been officially attributed to a cold. Although there has been no official comment by the Soviet leadership, observers here say they have detected signs that Mr Chernenko's absence is due to a crisis within the Politburo.

Mr Chernenko proposed Mr Andropov's succession to Mr Brezhnev's position and he appeared to have settled into a subsidiary role, which, however, involved replacement of the late ideological chief, Mikhail Suslov, who died in February, 1982.

When Mr Andropov went to Prague for an East Bloc summit conference in January, he appointed Mr Chernenko as his deputy.

Since then, however, Mr Chernenko's standing as Mr Brezhnev's chosen successor appears to have quickly crumbled. He seems to have lost his authority in the ideological area to Mr Andropov.

He was not present for a conference on Karl Marx, which was held in East Berlin early last month, and he did not attend the celebrations on April 22 marking the anniversary of Lenin's birth.

Even more significant, in the opinion of observers here, is the reticence of Soviet media. The press, it is true, extensively covered his most recent book. But the most significant article on it, which appeared in the magazine KOMMUNIST at the end of February, was signed by Mr Andropov.

Mr Andropov has also succeed in "cornering the market" in the area of foreign affairs. Further, the Soviet party leader has carried out a major purge of the leadership, dismissing partisans of Mr Brezhnev in his "battle against inertia or the incompetence of certain cadres."

This campaign has already cost a number of ministers and top civil servants their jobs. They have almost invariably been replaced by Andropov supporters.

Andrey Kirilenko, who was once regarded as Mr Brezhnev's successor, was dismissed from the Politburo last November and Nikolay Anisimovich Schelokov, the late president's interior minister, was ousted three weeks later.

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In addition, the campaign mounted against the family of the late Soviet leader appears to be still under way. His son, Yuriy Brezhnev, first vice-minister of foreign trade, may soon be dismissed from his office because of certain misdemeanors, which apparently involve his sister, Galina.

According to rumors here, Galina has had problems with Soviet justice officials since the arrest for trafficking of a friend, the director of a special Moscow department store, which was publicly announced last month.

The position of her husband, General Yuriy Churbanov, who was promoted three years ago to the post of vice-minister of the interior, also appears to be threatened, observers said here today.

Shalayev Speaks at Reception

LD011101 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 1 TASS -- "The Soviet people, true to their internationalist duty, come out against imperialism's aggressive designs, for durable and comprehensive peace on the planet", said Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of the USSR. He made a speech today at a reception in honour of representatives of the trade union and working class movement of foreign countries, who came to Moscow from more than 100 countries for the celebration of the day of international solidarity of the working people.

In columns of the festive demonstration held in Red Square today the working people of Moscow carried slogans with the words of fraternal greetings, addressed to communist and workers parties, the courageous patriots waging struggle for consolidation of national independence and social progress, to the inmates of imperialism and reaction, to the working people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, said the Soviet trade union leader.

"To ensure man's priority right, the right to live, is the main and the most pressing task which faces the working people and the peoples of all countries, all echelons of the international working class movement", stressed Stepan Shalayev.

The reception was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship.

Party Leaders Regional Events

LD011418 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 1 May 83

[Excerpts] The Soviet people are marking May Day festively and in a holiday spirit.

Festive demonstrations were held in the capitals of the union republics, and in the towns and villages. Their participants were warmly welcomed in Leningrad by Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom; in Kiev by Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party; in Alma-Ata by Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party; in Tashkent by Rashidov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; and in Tbilisi by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party.

Those taking part in the festive processions were also greeted by the party and Soviet leaders of the union republics, Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenistan and Estonia.

'MAJOR PURGE' CONDUCTED IN SOVIET ARMENIA

NC011914 Paris AFP in English 1857 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 1 (AFP) -- Numerous officials of the Soviet Republic of Armenia have been dismissed from their posts in a major purge conducted by the local Communist Party aimed at halting indiscipline and incompetence, the Armenian party newspaper reported in its most recent edition received here.

During a Central Committee plenum Wednesday in the Armenian capital of Yerevan, the newspaper said, First Secretary Karen Demirchyan severely criticized government officials and many sectors of the economy.

Later, Procurement Minister Onik Ovakimyan was dismissed for failing "to assure order in enterprises in his sector" and having committed many errors in recruitment and other areas of management.

One of Mr Ovakimyan's vice-premiers was ousted at the same time.

Two Armenian vice-premiers for industrial construction were also dismissed, one for compromising his office and the second for unsatisfactory job performance.

The president of the Armenian Sports Committee was ousted for "failing to fulfill his role as leader" and for "violating work discipline."

The head of the department of foreign tourism lost his job because of accusations that had "severely twisted communist principles in his choice of cadres" and other failings.

The Armenian daily added that many other officials had been dismissed.

Although no disciplinary action was taken, the minister of higher and secondary education was strongly criticized.

The Armenian party first secretary also said that the republic's judicial units should improve recruitment and accused the Agriculture Ministry of not fulfilling its plan. He also said that the leaders of many state and collective farms were incompetent.

The Armenian purge is part of the cleansing of government and party ranks ordered by Soviet party chief Yuriy Andropov on November 22, only 10 days after he succeeded the late Leonid Brezhnev.

16 APRIL LENIN COMMUNIST SUBBOTNIK RESULTS CITED

TASS Report

LD291728 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- The money earned during the communist subbotnik on April 16 will be channeled to union republics, the cities of Moscow and Leningrad to build health facilities, schools, kindergartens and creches.

This decision has been taken by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Central Trade Union Council and the Komsomol Central Committee. According to a report on the results of the subbotnik devoted to the 113th birth anniversary of Lenin, more than 156 million volunteers took part in it. They worked without pay at their work places in industry, agriculture, construction, transport and other branches of the national economy, helped beautify cities and villages.

Party, Government Thanks

LD291837 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] An all-union communist subbotnik was held on 16 April 1983, dedicated to the 113th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Over 156 million people took part in the subbotnik, working without pay at their jobs in industry, agriculture, construction, transport and other branches of the national economy and helping to beautify towns, villages and settlements. R182 million was earned and channelled into the 11th 5-Year Plan period fund.

The all-union communist subbotnik was a clear demonstration of the Soviet people's high consciousness and patriotism. Soviet people made a worthy contribution toward solving the tasks set by the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee on mobilizing the economy's internal reserves for the successful fulfillment of the state plan tasks and socialist obligations for 1983.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee express sincere gratitude to workers, kolkhoz workers, engineering and technical staff, office workers, war and labor veterans, fighting men of the Soviet Army and fleet, and students and schoolchildren for their active participation in the communist subbotnik.

It has been decided to channel the moneys received from the subbotnik to the union republics and the cities of Moscow and Leningrad to build health facilities, schools, kindergartens and creches.

USSR DECREE CREATES NEW RAYONS IN YAKUTSK, RSFSR

LD292223 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2005 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] The creation of Oktyaborskiy and Yaroslavskiy Rayons in Yakutsk has been confirmed by a decree of the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidiums.

This document reflects the rapid economic development of the capital of the autonomous republic, particularly in recent years. For example R1 billion of capital investment was allocated in the present 5-year plan alone for the development of the Yakutsk city economy. The city was awarded the order of the Labor Red Banner this year for its great labor successes in connection with the 350th anniversary of its foundation. Now, on the eve of 1 May, the Yakut people have successfully fulfilled all their socialist obligations.

LITHUANIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

LD020918 Vilnius in English to North America 2200 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] A meeting of the first secretaries of the Communist Party town and district committees was held at the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee last Wednesday.

The meeting discussed some of the practical issues related to the development of agriculture and the implementation of the Food Program.

Petras Griskevicius, the first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, made a speech at the meeting. He acquainted the members of the meeting with ideas and requirements voiced at the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee held about a dozen days ago.

Lithuania has been criticized for its failure to fulfill the quotas of farming produce during the past 2 years. In his speech, Petras Griskevicius expressed a demand that the district authorities should pay more attention to order in rural economy, that they should be more strict and particular about the use of the machinery, the ameliorated areas of land, forage, financial resources and labor reserves. He urged the agricultural workers to combat the unfavorable weather conditions more effectively. More attention should be paid to increasing the fertility of the soil and the productivity of farms. That is what we need most of all at the moment, said the Lithuanian Communist Party leader.

The first secretary of the Central Committee, Petras Griskevicius, went on to say that this year we have realistic opportunities to fulfill the state purchase quotas. He pointed out that last year the general output on collective and state farms exceeded that of the year 1981 by 2 percent. The number of unprofitable farms has diminished.

There are many problems to be solved in rural economy. Good organization and knowhow are needed to achieve these tasks concluded Petras Griskevicius.

Then the first secretaries of some of the district party committees took the floor. Taking part in the meeting held at the Lithuanian Communist Central Committee were the secretaries of the committee, government officials and ministers.

BRIEFS

KIEV GORKOM RESHUFFLE -- On 21 April, a Kiev Gorkom plenum discussed the tasks of city party organizations for further improving work among leading cadres, fostering their initiative, and increasing responsibility for the matter at hand in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum. A report was delivered by Yelchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Kiev Gorkom first secretary. The plenum also examined organizational issues. In connection with the transfer of Comrade Glavak to a job in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, the plenum relieved her of the duties of Kiev Gorkom secretary. Comrade Sergeyev, hitherto Zhovtnevyi Raykom first secretary in Kiev city, was elected gorkom secretary. Kryuchkov, chief of the Organizational Party Work Department in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the plenum proceedings. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1700 GMT 21 Apr 83 AU]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES -- A routine meeting of the Commission of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers on Environmental Protection and Rational Use of Natural Resources considered the question of nature conservation measures being undertaken in the construction of Boguchany GES. It was noted that some ministries have not ensured the timely fulfillment of measures to protect the environment in the zone of the reservoir and the hydropower station. Instructions were given to ensure the fulfillment of all work relating to keeping the river clean and purifying sewage and connected with securing the development of new land for agricultural use to replace that inundated by the reservoir. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Apr 83 LD]